

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 378.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

## MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
St. Gravenhage....	900	—	Sydney	1 Mar.
Oibers.....	850	C. A. Fechtters	Do.	26 Feb.
Isabella.....	800	E. Lyle	Melbourne	5 Feb.
Barrend Willem ..	1100	T. W. Retgers	Do.	12 Feb.
Erasmus.....	738	H. F. Scharper	Do.	13 Feb.
Konig Willem II. ..	1055	—	Do.	1 Mar.
Albemarle.....	1000	J. F. Trivett	Port Phillip	5 Mar.
Hanover.....	1600	W. Henry	Port Phillip	21 Mar.
Browershaven.....	600	P. Janzen	Geelong and Melbourne	13 Feb.
Jacobus.....	450	—	Do.	24 Feb.
Pantolon.....	400	M. Rimmerman	Adelaide	13 Feb.
President Ram.....	600	—	Do.	19 Feb.
Fop Sarib.....	548	H. K. Swart	Do.	7 Mar.
Emilie.....	500	—	Hobart Town	28 Feb.
Margaret.....	350	T. Pelley	Launceston	1 Mar.

For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34, Fenchurch-st.



## THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL

MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch their well-known, Clyde-built Steam-ship, "AUSTRALIAN," 1,400 tons, and 300 horse-power, WILLIAM ROSEASON, R.N., Commander, from LONDON, on SATURDAY, the 19th of February, and from Plymouth on the 23rd. As all her tonnage is engaged, no further applications can be received. All the second-class berths are engaged—a few first-class still remain.—For further particulars apply to CHARLES WALTON, Jun., 17, Gracechurch-street, Agent to the Company.



## PARCELS and PACKAGES for

AUSTRALIA and the CAPE are now being received at the Office of the undersigned, to be forwarded, per "AUSTRALIAN," on the 19th instant, to Cape Town, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, or Sydney. CHARLES WALTON, Jun., 17, Gracechurch-st. 7th February.

## TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

**WANTED,** an APPRENTICE to the Letter-press Printing Business. Apply by letter (p.p.), to J. S. W. J., Nonconformist Office, 69, Fleet-street.

**WANTED,** a thorough SERVANT of ALL-WORK.—A strong, healthy, active WOMAN, with a good character, one who knows her business, and will carefully do it without help, for a Teetotal family of Three Persons, may hear of a comfortable Situation.

Apply to S. GILES, 14, Redman's-row, Stepney.

## TO THE MANAGERS OF BRITISH SCHOOLS.

**WANTED,** by a Young Lady, who studied at Borough-road, and who has had nearly twelve months' experience, a Situation as GOVERNESS. References as to qualification, character, &c., can be given.

Apply by letter, post paid, to J. L. M., Nonconformist Office, 69, Fleet-street, London.

**WANTED,** by a Chemist and Druggist (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), in a Market Town in Hampshire, a Respectable YOUTH as an Apprentice. Premium very moderate, though the business advantages and domestic comforts are considerable.

Refer to the Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, or J. K. WELCH, Esq., Surgeon, Christchurch.

## TEA, GROCERY, AND PROVISION BUSINESS.

**MR. PETER BROAD** is authorized to dispose of, by Private Contract, a genuine and profitable Old-established Business in the above line, having an excellent family and counter connexion. The Premises possess every domestic and commercial desideratum, and are eligibly situate in a populous Market Town, about fifty miles from London, with the advantage of Railway access.

Principals may obtain full particulars of Mr. PETER BROAD, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

## CITY-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL

CHAPEL PSALMODY CLASS, conducted by Dr. GAUNTLETT.—The above Class is open to the Members of other Congregations for the SIX MONTHS' COURSE OF PRACTICE, which commenced on Thursday Evening, February 3rd, and will be continued on each succeeding Thursday Evening, at Eight o'clock. Tickets for the course, price 2s. 6d., may be had of Mr. Bland, Penton-street; of Mr. Davies, Confectioner, High-street, Islington; of Mr. Booth, Baker, opposite the Chapel; and in the Vestry, at the time of meeting.

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. MADAGASCAR.

**THE Directors of the London Missionary Society** are deeply sensible of the solemn obligations now devolved on them, by the providence of God, to send forth a competent number of such men to prosecute the Mission in Madagascar; and so far as information has yet reached them, they are happy to know that their Constituents throughout the country have spontaneously cherished the same feeling, and are prepared cordially to co-operate for the accomplishment of this momentous object.

At a numerous Meeting of the Directors, both Town and Country, held at the Mission-house, Tuesday, 18th January, 1853, after an extended and interesting conference on the subject, it was unanimously Resolved,—

"That this Board has received, with great delight and unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God, the intelligence of the wonderful change which has taken place in the state and circumstances of Madagascar, presenting, as it does, the cheering prospect of the resumption of Missionary labours in that country; and hereby records its deep and solemn conviction, that it is the imperative duty of this Society to employ early and vigorous means, with a view to this important object."

"That the Secretaries be instructed to prepare a concise statement of the origin, progress, and present position of the Madagascar Mission, and transmit a copy of the same to the Country Directors, the Officers of Auxiliaries, and the Ministerial Members of the Society, with the request to the latter that they will bring the subject under the early consideration of their Congregations, at a service specially set apart for Prayer and Thanksgiving on behalf of the persecuted Christians in that Island."

"That, to enable the Directors to recommence and sustain the Mission in Madagascar, an Appeal for pecuniary aid be presented to the friends of the Society, and other measures adopted for effecting this object."

In accordance with the design of these Resolutions, the Directors of the Society most urgently commend to the friends of Missions in general, and to their Constituents in particular, the claims of Madagascar on their zeal and liberality.

Signed, on behalf of the Directors of the London Missionary Society,

CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Treasurer.  
ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.  
EBENEZER PROUT, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street, February 8, 1853.

The following Contributions, to enable the Directors to commence the Mission in Madagascar, have already been promised.

	£	s.	d.
Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.....	100	0	0
Edward Baxter, Esq.....	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph East.....	100	0	0
William Flanders, Esq.....	100	0	0
J. R. Mills, Esq.....	100	0	0
John Morley, Esq.....	100	0	0
Seth Smith, Esq.....	100	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.....	50	0	0
T. M. Coombe, Esq.....	50	0	0
W. A. Hanky, Esq.....	50	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.....	50	0	0
H. Reed, Esq.....	50	0	0
Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Manchester...	50	0	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P., Manchester ..	50	0	0
Eusebius Smith, Esq.....	50	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.....	50	0	0
Henry Spicer, Esq.....	25	0	0
William R. Spicer, Esq.....	25	0	0
George Buchanan, Esq.....	20	0	0
J. Stitt, Esq., Liverpool.....	20	0	0
William Carlile, Esq.....	20	0	0
William Leavers, Esq.....	20	0	0
William Harvey, Esq.....	10	0	0
George Mitchell, Esq.....	10	0	0
Rev. Dr. Burder.....	10	0	0
William M. Newton, Esq.....	10	0	0
S. Job, Esq., Liverpool.....	10	0	0
W. Crossfield, Esq., Liverpool.....	10	0	0

## EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

**THE MISSES MIALI**, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS after the Christmas Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

## TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The studies of the School will be resumed on Monday, January 24th.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their Brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the Nonconformist, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

## VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Instituted for the TRAINING OF TEACHERS, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

**THE COMMITTEE** hereby give Notice, that there being Vacancies in their Normal Training School for YOUNG MEN, they are open to receive applications from such young persons as are desirous of becoming Teachers.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, 7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road. DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

## NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY (commonly called the NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY) will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 24th of FEBRUARY, 1853, at Twelve o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, to receive the REPORT of the Board, and for general purposes; and, after the usual business, to receive the REPORT of the Committee appointed at the last Quarterly Meeting. None but Members admitted.

(Signed) W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Sec.

14, Moorgate-street, 8th February, 1853.

## NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, February 5, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£261,430 0 3	£2,787 12 0	£264,217 0 3
Shares issued.	48,000	000	48,000

Shares drawn during the week 1.—17,007, 26,534, 41,351, 29,351, 10,429, 2,753, 40,117, 6,480, 14,747, 24,183, 42,222, 19,063, 43,171, 9,642, 15,743, 6,222, 13,221, 15,224, 31,225, 2,121, 27,245, 15,072, 24,200, 41,222, 16,701, 422, 6,403, 11,424, 25,021, 25,117, 6,335, 14,971, 4,145, 22,122, 12,022, 16,656, 7,375, 22,673, 27,244, 5,049, 29,251, 15,043, 23,107, 20,544, 45,575, 29,917, 17,022, 44,502, 10,407, 27,214, 22,141, 22,222, 22,027, 20,420, 21,251, 26,422, 20,522, 4,603, 22,549, 22,222, 2,375, 22,712, 1,706, 12,102, 14,555, 44,221, 19,027, 442, 42,022, 5,221, 2,222, 19,222, 20,222, 1,221, 2,702, 7,702, 22,222, 17,221, 20,222, 20,222, 2,422, 10,422, 22,221, 21,214, 22,219, 271, 24,222, 22,024, 7,212, 27,220, 20,222, 41,022, 20,220, 27,212, 16,222, 21,222, 21,224, 20,222, 20,222, 4,722, 8,247, 7,721, 21,122, 11,222, 10,772, 11,212, 9,272, 27,022, 22,247, 22,272, 12,221, 4,204, 22,722, 1,220.

The shares numbered 22,274, 24,222, 22,047, 20,220, 24,222, 20,222, 9,222, 22,221, and 5,222 were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

## THE SIX DAYS' CAB COMPANY.

Office—13, DUKE-STREET CHAMBERS, ADELPHI.

(Provisionally Registered pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

**FOR** supplying the Public with CABS at 4d. per mile. In 10,000 Shares of 41 each, with power to increase the Capital to £20,000. Deposit 5s. per share.

## DIRECTORS.

Trevethan Spicer, Esq., LL.D., 4, Gray's Inn-square.  
Frederick Bull, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton.  
Frederick J. Sewell, Esq., Euston-street South, Euston-square.  
Thomas Whitlock, Esq., Brixton-road.  
Thomas B. Loder, Esq., Civil Engineer, 14, New Church-street, Edgeware-road, and Princes-street, Stamford-street.  
George Godfrey, Esq., South-square, Gray's Inn.  
Captain Montague, Wandsworth-road, Surrey.  
(With power to add to their number.)

## STANDING COUNCIL.

Trevethan Spicer, Esq., LL.D., M.A., 4, Gray's Inn-square.

## SOLICITORS.

Grantham Robert Dodd, Jun., Esq., F.L.S., 26, New Broad-street, City.

## MANAGERS.

Mr. Henry Spicer.

## SECRETARY.

Mr. S. Watkins Evans.

Notwithstanding the existence of several Cab Companies, it is admitted, on all hands, that there is ample room for another. The Directors on that account have determined upon starting the Six Days' Cab Company, to run at reduced fares and to abolish all Sunday traffic.

The degree of success that has attended similar associations proves that there is very little speculation in the objects of this Company.

The following are among the advantages which this Company presents.

1st.—To supply the public with first-rate horses and carriages, the latter to be provided with improved indicators, by which it will be at once seen the distance travelled.

2nd.—To abolish the insult and extortion now too prevalent, by employing men of known respectability of character, who will be provided with livery coats and hats, and paid a regular weekly salary.

3rd.—To afford their servants the opportunity of moral and religious instruction, by entirely abolishing all Sunday Work, thereby constituting this what the title imports, viz., a Six-Day Conscience Company.

4th.—To bring the luxury of cabriolet riding within the reach of all classes, by reducing the Fares to (one-half of the present legal charge) 4d. per mile, which can be clearly shown to be both possible and profitable.

Early applications for Shares to be made in the usual form to the Solicitor; or to Mr. EVANS, Secretary, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

## THE Advertiser is desirous of Engaging

herself as COMPANION to a Lady or elderly Gentleman, or as Superintendent of Domestic arrangements in a respectable Family, where she could secure the comforts of home, with religious advantages. She would not object to the responsibility of an invalid.

Address, X. Y. Z., 2, Little Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London.

69, Fleet-street, London.

**W. FREEMAN** will supply copies of Mr. EDWARD MIALI's new Work, entitled, "BASES OF BELIEF," Post or Carriage Free, on receiving a Post-office Order for 10s. 6d., the price of the Work.

All new Books, Pamphlets, and Magazines, regularly supplied. A liberal discount allowed to Ministers, Teachers, and Scholars.



**PRESENTS.—Messrs. FUTVOYE & CO.**  
desire to call attention to their extensive STOCK of English and Foreign FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, comprising Dressing and Writing Cases, Workboxes, Jewellery of every description, Clocks, Watches, Bronzes, China, Glass, Alabaster, Papier maché, Stationery, Bibles, Prayer-books, and thousands of articles in bijouterie and verry.

FUTVOYE and CO., 154, Regent-street; 8, 11, and 12, Beak-street; and 34, Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post on application.

**BARCLAY and CO.'S STOUT, 3s. 6d. per DOZEN QUARTS,** by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity, 4s. per Dozen.  
BASS and CO.'S PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 36s., 42s.  
OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.  
DRAUGHT PORT, 26s., 28s., 30s.  
CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

CASH ONLY.

W. WHITAKER, 24, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, CITY.

### THE WINE QUESTION.—JOHN

WHITE, 84, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.—Sherry, soft and nutty, 86s.; light Dinner ditto, 86s.; Port, 32s. to 40s., in brilliant condition; Champagne, 42s. per doz. case. **SOLE CON-SIGNEE of the FINEST CLARET in the London market, 38s. per doz. case; Dinner Claret, 86s.** Delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash. Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines.

### THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—39, ALBE-

marie-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.—Newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a Walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant; they answer every purpose on the race-course, at the Opera-house, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles; they are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting; to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. **TELE-SCOPES.**—A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 2½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope, weighing only 3 ounces, can be seen a person's countenance 2½ miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and are of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. Opera and racecourse glasses, with wonderful powers (an object can be clearly seen from 14 to 16 miles); and stereoscopes. Messrs. S. and B. SOLO-MONS, Opticians, have invented invaluable preserving spectacle lenses, with pantoscopic frames to see over at a distance while reading, writing, &c.; immediately they are placed before imper-fect vision, every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight becomes bright and brilliant, is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state. The Invisible, Organic Vibrator, and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of ex-treme deafness.

39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite to the York Hotel.

### CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING OF THE VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

### JOHN VOLLUM, 8, FINSBURY-PAVE-

MENT, CITY, LONDON, respectfully solicits the nobility, gentry, and families furnishing, to inspect his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock, consisting of every description of Fur-niture suitable for the Mansion or Cottage, manufactured under his own personal inspection on the premises, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen. All the advantages of style, durability, and economy, being most rigidly observed, a substantial as well as truly elegant article is produced, the striking superiority of which over that common class of furniture now so general, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, warranted all horse hair, 18s. 6d.; in Leather seats, 31s. to 25s.

SOLID MAHOGANY TELESCOPE DINING TABLES, Four and a-half Guinea; ditto Sideboards, Four to Six Guinea.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD COUCHES in every variety of style, from Three and a-half Guinea.

EASY CHAIRS from 30s.; ARABIAN BEDSTEADS, with Cornices, 43 10s.; Marble-top Wash Stands, 25s.

MAHOGANY FOUR POST BEDSTEADS, with Cornice and Rings, Three and a-half Guinea; Mahogany Drawers, 45s.

The CARPET SHOW-ROOMS contain all the newest designs of the present season; Elegant Three-thread Brussels, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard; Patent Tapestry, ditto, 3s. 6d.; last year's patterns, 2s. 9d.

KIDDERMINSTER and DUTCH CARPETS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; STAIR CARPETS, 1s. to 2s. 6d.

A Large Assortment of Damasks, Chintzes, Silk Taboretts, &c., &c., suitable for Bed and Window-curtains, from 10s. per yard; trimmings to match.

GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; ELEGANT GILT DRAWING-ROOM CORNICES at 2s. 6d. per foot.

A written warranty given with every article, as also references of the highest respectability if required.

Descriptive Catalogues sent free by post. No charge for pack-ing country orders.

Established 1840. Note the address, No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, CITY.

"Throw physic to the dogs,—I'll none of it."—*Shakespeare.*

Under the Patronage of the QUEEN & the principal Nobility.

### ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS

supercede the use of Inward Medicine for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lambo, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS ON ASTHMA OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Sonlbury House, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Gentlemen,—Having been afflicted with an asthmatic cough for the last twenty years, and being within two hours' ride of London, I beg to inform you that I have, during the last fifteen years, con-sulted more than one of the first physicians of the day, and the only good I have received has been a temporary relief, after cost-ing me pounds upon pounds. Since the commencement of the present month, I was advised to try one of "Roper's Royal Bath Plasters" for the chest; and so great has been the benefit already received, that I consider myself in duty bound to write you this testimonial. I have suffered so much of late, especially upon awaking in the morning, that I have frequently been two hours in dressing, while the perspiration has been running down my face the greatest part of the time. I now dress with ease in half an hour. Trusting your invaluable discovery will be made known throughout the country, for the benefit of the afflicted public,

I am, Gentlemen, yours greatly obliged,

WILLIAM BLUNDY, M.C.P., aged 40.

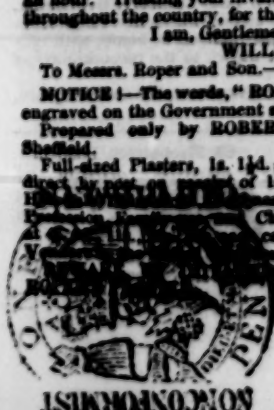
To Messrs. Roper and Son.—Dec. 20, 1851.

NOTICE.—The words, "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTER," engraved on the Government stamp.

Prepared only by ROBERT ROPER and SON, Chemists, Sheffield.

Full-sized Plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post, 6s. per box of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each.—For the use of Hospitals, Workhouses, Poor-law Unions, the Medical Charity Purposes, &c., in Tin Cases, 6s. each.—Sold by most Patent Medicine

Dealers.—Be particular to ask for



### HENRY CORSTEN, 8, GRAND-HALL, HUNGERFORD MARKET, LONDON,

FLORIST TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

Begs to announce that he is now ready to receive orders for his Boxes of the most superb Dutch Flower Roots. As a great many Ladies and Gentlemen were disappointed last season, in consequence of not giving their orders in due time, H. C. begs to intimate to his patrons, that early orders will ensure the best and finest bulbs, and enable also H. C. to arrange with his relations in Holland (who are the largest and best growers of Dutch Roots in the World) for the quantity of sorts which may be required. Whole Boxes, as imported, £8; Half ditto, £4; Quarter ditto, £2. Each Box will contain a pamphlet, stating full particulars how to grow the roots and make them bloom as they do in Holland.

A Whole Box will contain 100 most splendid Hyacinths, named sorts, including the most superb yellow, blood-red, and black seedlings; 100 named tulips, early and late, best sorts; 100 double Anemones, in all colours; 100 double Ranunculus, do.; 100 Iris Anglica, striped and spotted; 100 Iris Hispanica, splendid colours; 100 Iris Persica, beautifully scented; 100 double and single Jon-quills; 100 double and single bouquet Narcissus; 1,000 Crocuses, in most beautiful varieties. Remittance required. Also may be had, twenty named Hyacinths, and twenty Tulips, for £1.

H. CORSTEN, 8, GRAND-HALL, HUNGERFORD-MARKET, LONDON.

### COPY OF WARRANTS.

By virtue of the authority to me given, I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Corsten, of Haarlem, Holland, and 8, Grand-hall, Hungerford-market, to be Florist in Ordinary to her Majesty.

He is to have and enjoy all the rights, Profits, Privileges, and Advantages to the said place belonging during my will and plea-sure, and for the same this shall be sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1838, in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

H. SUTHERLAND, Mistress of the Robes.

Mr. Henry Corsten, you are hereby appointed Florist to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Given under my hand and seal, at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of November, 1840.

ROBERT GROSVENOR, Groom of the Stole.

### W. FONTAINE, SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTURER, and MANUFACTURER of the PATENT METALLIC WICK and COMPOSITE CANDLES, and CANDLE LAMPS in every Form and Variety.

EAST STREET, HOXTON OLD TOWN;

AND AT

- 29, BRICK-LANE, ST. LUKE'S.
- 29, BARRICKAN, 2 doors from Red Cross-street, City.
- 7, VINE-STREET, CLARE-MARKET.
- 10, STUCKLEY-TERRACE, HIGH-STREET, CAMDEN-TOWN.
- 47, CHICHESTER-PLACE, KING'S-CROSS.
- 12, LOWER-STREET, ISLINGTON.
- 2, COURTNEY-TERRACE, KINGSLAND, 2 doors from Railway.
- 192, HOXTON OLD TOWN.
- 1, ELIZABETH-TERRACE, HACKNEY-ROAD.
- 2, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH.
- 55, WHITECHAPEL HIGH-STREET.
- 16, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.
- 1, TRIANGLE, KENNINGTON-CROSS.
- 1, CHARLOTTE-BOW, WALWORTH-ROAD.
- 8, FAEDERICK-PLACE, OLD KENT-ROAD.

Fontaine's Best Composite Candles (No. 1) ....	0 8½	per lb.
Fontaine's Composite Candles (No. 2) ....	0 7½	do.
Fontaine's Mid-size Three's, 2 Wicks ....	0 7	do.
Fontaine's Patent Metallic Wick Candles ....	0 6½	do.
Fontaine's Chamber Candles, 18 in a Box ....	0 9	per box
Fontaine's 7-hour Night Lights, 12 in a Box ....	0 6	do.
Best Store Candles ....	0 6	per lb.
Finest Wax Wick Moulds ....	0 7	do.
Fontaine's very best Mottled Soap ....	0 5½	do.
Fontaine's finest Pale Yellow ditto ....	0 5½	do.
Fontaine's good Hard Yellow ditto ....	0 4½	do.
Fontaine's Dark Scouring ditto ....	0 4	do.

These Soaps are made of the very best materials, and free from any adulteration, and One Pound will be found in use to do as much washing as 1½ lb. or 1¼ lb of ordinary soap.

Pure Scotch Soda, of the finest quality ....	0 1	do.
The very best Wheat Starch ....	0 4½	do.
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Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 10 Vic. c. XXXV.

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LONDON ..... 126, Bishopsgate-street.

To secure the Advantage of this Year's Entry, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Society's Agencies, on or before 1st March.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 378.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY MODERNISED.

WE shall slightly deviate from our routine of labour, by giving the place of prominence in our columns of this week to the advocacy of a purely religious movement. No apology will be necessary for doing this. We have never concealed from our readers, that our dominant motive for discussing weekly the ecclesiastical matters of the United Kingdom springs out of our regard for the spirituality of Christ's kingdom—and it would be strange if we, contending for the "Liberty of Prophesying" in its fullest extent within these realms, and labouring to place all Christian Churches upon a footing of self-support and self-government, as the only permanent guarantee of that liberty, should be insensible to passing events which, although occurring in a distant part of the world, have a direct and important bearing on the "free course" of the gospel. And, albeit we hold the columns of a newspaper to be inconvenient for the discussion of theological and spiritual questions, and never have affected, and never will affect, for this journal the descriptive epithet "Religious," we deem it no violation of our plan to furnish our readers with religious intelligence, especially when it is of a highly striking character, to comment freely upon it, or to urge the faithful and practical recognition of the responsibilities which arise out of it.

On the general subject of Christian missions our views have been recorded on several occasions. If that subject has received comparatively little notice in our columns it is certainly not from our lack of interest in it. But we agree with our contemporary the *Patriot*, that the friends of missions have evinced "a want of practical wisdom in respect of using the press." Unless the communications received almost daily from the agents of the different missionary societies abroad are very much below what we should expect them to be in interest and variety, we can conceive of no more useful expenditure of means than that which should enable some man of thorough intelligence, right sympathies and a popular style of writing, to devote his undivided attention to the task of supplying the public press with current information on the progress of Christianity among the heathen. It should be the sole business of one individual, whose talent could not be too high for the work, and whose remuneration ought to be in proportion. No amount of funds prudently spent for this purpose would prove a burden upon the societies re-

sponsible for it. On the contrary, such labours would repay their immediate cost a hundred-fold, in increased contributions, and would, besides, serve to keep alive the missionary spirit, without which this kind of Christian enterprise must shortly expire.

But to our purpose. The first anniversary of the London Missionary Society we remember to have attended, was signalized, to our then youthful mind, by the appearance on the platform of the Crown Prince (we believe) of Madagascar. The mission to that island, commenced in 1819, was then in a highly promising condition—and, under Radama, continued so for some few years. About the year A.D. 1835, the fruits of this mission were already abundant. The language of the natives had been reduced to a written form—the whole of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments had been translated into the Malagassy tongue, corrected and printed—a dictionary of the language, in two volumes, had been prepared, and had also passed through the press. Nearly a hundred schools, containing 4,000 scholars, had been established—and from the origin of the mission to its sudden interruption in 1835, some 10,000 children had received in these schools the elements of useful instruction and religious knowledge. Two large congregations had been gathered at the capital, Tananarivo—and in several towns and villages at some distance from the metropolis, preaching stations had been instituted, and were regularly visited. About two hundred persons, on a profession of faith, had been admitted to Church fellowship—and two printing presses were being kept in constant operation.

To those who pay any attention to Missionary enterprise, these results will appear fairly representative of a very extensive and rapid process of evangelization. That the change was not superficial merely, will appear in the sequel. King Radama died, and was succeeded in the throne by the present Queen. This woman was a modern Jezebel. Seconded, or, perhaps, spurred on by her Prime Minister, Rain'haro, she resolved upon extirpating Christianity from the island. Soon after her assumption of the regal office, she issued an edict forbidding the profession of Christianity under pain of death, and expelling all the missionaries from Madagascar. Then commenced a persecution rivalling in its intensity, and in the heroism of character which it called forth, those of the primitive ages of the Church. Christian instruction in the schools was prohibited—congregations dispersed—worship forbidden—and heavy penalties attached to the possession of the sacred Scriptures. During seventeen years has this relentless policy been pursued. From forty to fifty converts have sealed their testimony with their blood—some being despatched by the spear or sword—some precipitated from rocks and dashed to pieces—and four burnt alive in the capital. Hundreds have been degraded and impoverished—hundreds more doomed to slavery.

Christianity, however, did not become extinct—its sacred fire could not be thus trampled out. As of old, "the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church." The number of victims, and their cheerful submission to tortures, "not accepting deliverance," constituted a spiritual force which defied human rage, and baffled human determination. The influence of conscience, exhibited on this scale, became contagious. The reign of terror, instead of rooting out converts, multiplied them. It is calculated that five thousand, at least, have been won, for some

time past, to study the Scriptures—to observe the Sabbath—and to assemble, as they could, on the mountain-sides and in secluded caverns, for the purpose of social prayer, praise, and edification. The revolution could be stayed by nothing. The movement was, at length, felt on the heights of society. The Queen's only child, and the Prime Minister's only son, became touched by it—and to these two persons Providence has now committed the dignities and responsibilities of government in Madagascar. The ports are, henceforth, to be opened to foreigners—a treaty of commerce between Madagascar and Great Britain is desired and contemplated by the Prince and his Minister—and free access, and a hearty welcome, will be given to English missionaries.

With these facts before them, any inertness on the part of the committee of the London Missionary Society would have been tantamount to treachery. We see they are astir. They have published an appeal to the Christian public. They purpose sending out four qualified missionaries, at the earliest possible moment, to guide and instruct the infant churches at Madagascar. The number seems at first sight inadequate to the crisis. But the directors, wisely we think, rely upon employing a large amount of native agency. There are, no doubt, many among the Malagassy converts whom severe discipline has tried and trained for ministerial labour, and, we understand, not less than five hundred native Christian exiles, amongst whom are several well qualified for the work of teachers and evangelists, are now in Mauritius, waiting a favourable opportunity to return to their own land. What is more especially called for, therefore, and what we are bound to supply, is rather an adequate amount of wise supervision, than of active agency. And this is within our reach. The event puts no larger a demand upon us than we can very well comply with. We are not taxed beyond our strength—and surely, in such a juncture, it is an honour to be taxed at all.

Such is the substance of the case brought under our notice by the directors of the London Missionary Society. We feel that if we have exceptions to take to their general conduct of the society's affairs, this is not the time to take them. We cannot find it in our heart to stand upon trifles in so deeply interesting an emergency. We therefore fervently second their appeal. They ask that a special effort be made to meet a peculiar case. We are satisfied they will not ask in vain. If the facts we have glanced over do not touch our readers, neither will argument nor declamation. The most eloquent plea we can put on record in favour of the object desired, is a simple historical outline. We will not mar the effect of that by any impertinencies of our own.

### THE MILTON DINNER.

WE are glad to learn that this important banquet in honour of the Protestant Dissenting Members of the House of Commons on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., is likely to be well supported. It promises to be as remarkable for the number and influence of those who take part in it as for the uniqueness of the event. Sixteen Members of Parliament have already accepted the invitation to be present, and it is expected that some three hundred gentlemen, including the leading Nonconformists of the country, will assemble on the occasion. We understand that the response from the provinces has been hearty and unanimous, and that letters have been received from all parts of the country expressing the greatest interest in the forthcoming demonstration.



No doubt it will occur to many friends of Nonconformist principles besides ourselves, that so unusual a gathering should not be allowed to pass without further opportunities of fraternal intercourse than are afforded by a late dinner. A friendly conference on questions mutually interesting to Dissenters could do no harm, and might result in good. Topics which, even if occasion offered, would be inappropriate at this festive gathering, might be advantageously talked over at some central place of meeting on the day following, before friends, so rarely brought together, were dispersed. If a closer union between the varying sections of Dissenters were not brought about, at least a better understanding might be established. Such an opportunity ought not to be lost; and we shall be very glad to find that the suggestion is taken up by those who have got up this demonstration, so that it might generally be known that such a meeting was to be held to-morrow week, as supplementary to the banquet of the preceding day. In such a case, we have no doubt the large attendance would attest the wisdom of the step.

The following extract from the *Sun* newspaper of Saturday last is an indication that the movements of Dissenters, now that they have a Parliamentary footing, are likely to attract a larger share of public attention than has hitherto been the case:—

"The Dissenters are beginning to combine for Parliamentary action. They are adopting the regular and approved plan of operations. Their forefathers built meeting-houses, and initiated public business by fasting and prayer. They are building a club-house, and proposed to begin their Parliamentary action by feasting and speechifying. We know not who can reasonably object to all this. They occupy by the laws of the land a somewhat different political position to Churchmen; they have, therefore, their own peculiar political points to maintain, or make good; and if they choose to come to Parliament 'eating and drinking,' instead of appearing there fasting and in sackcloth, we shall but welcome them the more heartily. We not only do not grudge them their Milton Club, in Ludgate-hill, nor the dinner which its committee has advertised for the 16th, to 'the members of Parliament recognising the principles of Evangelical Nonconformists,' but we wish their Club success, and wish them as merry a banquet as their hearts can desire. The Dissenters of the class in question are very numerous, and comprise much of the respectable portion of the tradesmen and manufacturers, and it will be a political and public advantage that they should have a recognised public centre, where their leading men will naturally associate, and whence they can exert the same kind of general influence as the other clubs have long done. By the term 'Evangelical,' we presume they wish to exclude Unitarian and Catholic Dissenters. With the pranks of the Irish Brigade before their eyes, the wisdom of the latter exclusion will be disputed by few; but with so many able members of Parliament professing Unitarian sentiments, and the unquestionably improved character of Unitarian theology in England, it appears somewhat undesirable to separate themselves from such efficient men, occupying a precisely similar political position. We acknowledge the deep theological distinction, but we presume that theology is to be no subject of action or discussion, either at the Club or the dinner. These gentlemen, however, of course know their own business best, and we are sorry to own that there are not wanting members of the daily press who would have made a most unworthy use of it, had the Nonconformists adopted a wider basis.

"The Dissenting members in this Parliament form quite a noticeable body—one capable, if factiously inclined, of giving no small trouble; they are more numerous than the Peelites, and, if they do not include in their number so many 'talents,' they are not destitute of it by any means; neither are they likely to fold their talent in a napkin and to bury it in the earth. There are amongst them a full supply of men 'who have a stake in the country,' and men of high social standing. The city, at least, will do all honour to such names as Challis and Peto. We were somewhat surprised to find what a large amount of population and of electors the thirty-eight Dissenting members represent. They sit for counties and boroughs containing 228,057 electors, and a population of 4,290,905—one-fifth of the electors, and more than a fifth of the population. Of course our remarks exclude Ireland and its incalculable from consideration entirely. It has also been observed that, omitting the county members, the Dissenting members, although not more than one-tenth of the borough members in the House of Commons, yet represent fully one-third of the borough electors of the United Kingdom. Such facts are very instructive. They clearly show either that Dissenters are much more numerous, proportionally, in the populous constituencies, or, admitting this to be, in some degree, the case, they rather show, we think, that large constituencies are much more free from religious bigotry, and that a man's being a Dissenter is, amongst them, no hindrance to his obtaining the honours and the confidence to which every good citizen may justly aspire—the truth being, that in such constituencies the electors concern themselves, very properly, not about a man's religious creed, but about his political creed. No religious views, probably, could be more diverse than those of the two hon. members for Finsbury, but they were both known as consistent and hearty Liberals, and no opposing candidate could venture to attack either on the score of his faith without the certainty of arousing the just indignation of the electors. Would that as much could be said of every constituency in the kingdom. America certainly surpasses us in this respect. Lord Carlisle declares that he envies them their religious freedom; and Sir Charles Lyell states that it was a long time before he could find any one able to tell him to what denomination the President belonged! There is, we conceive, no difficulty whatever in calculating the course which Dissenters will pursue in the House of Commons. With but one exception, from Cambridgeshire, they are all Liberals, mostly steady, and many of them very earnest Liberals."

### The Anti-state-church Movement.

CITY.—The monthly meeting held by the committee of the Anti-state-church Association, at the Educational Institute, Aldersgate-street, took place on Tuesday, February 1st. Frederick Clarke, Esq., of Stoke Newington, in the chair. The Rev. E. S. Pryce, of Gravesend, delivered a very lucid address on "Voluntaryism—what is it?" After describing Voluntaryism as a principle which appealed to what is spiritual, and compulsoryism as relying only on material strength, he insisted on the importance of manifesting in all its purity the power of willinghood. It should be advocated independent of party; and, if it were done perseveringly and energetically, it would be with success, for the ties which kept the Establishment together were constantly being loosed. It need not, and ought not, to be done in a bad and angry spirit, but with a feeling that the State-church system was a desperate evil, more especially in its influence on the working classes, whom it angered and infidelized. He amused the meeting by stating that a church-rate warrant had been out against him for some time, but that as he kept his gate constantly locked, the churchwardens feared that the twelvemonth would elapse before they could execute it, and he should not wonder if it turned out so. That was one of the modes he thought it proper to adopt, though he did not urge it upon others as the only right one. W. S. Kennedy, Esq., of Burslem, one of the subsequent speakers, described an exciting church-rate struggle in that town, which had ended in the abandonment of the exaction. The Chairman said that in his neighbourhood the efficiency of the Voluntary principle had been displayed in the recent erection of five new chapels, two of them costing £20,000. Mr. Elt, and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting in brief speeches.

CAMBERWELL.—On Thursday last the society held its first meeting in the Camberwell Hall, Grove-lane, which was filled by a very respectable audience. Charles Jones, Esq., was the Chairman. Frederick Doulton, Esq., in moving the first resolution, entered into the particulars of the recent tithe suit at Lambeth—urged the taking of broad ground in opposition to the Maynooth Grant—expressed a fear that efforts would be made to extend the endowment principle; and earnestly called upon Anti-state-churchmen out of Parliament to sustain those who were in it, who "can, must, and ought to be supported." The Rev. W. Bean followed in an entertaining speech, and the Rev. J. Burnet succeeded in one of some length, and marked by the speaker's usual characteristics. He pointed out the similarity of the Church of England to that of Rome in its territorial character, brought down from the middle ages—mapping out the whole country, and sending the clergy into certain districts, in which they claimed the right of calling at the houses of all the inhabitants, while they refused to attend to the sick and the dying beyond the boundaries. They were bound to meddle with such a system, with a view to introducing a healthier movement into the community. Had any establishment worked to the spiritual enlightenment of any people, and was there any nation which would with strict propriety be denominated Christian, though in some of them State-churchism had existed for generations? Alluding to a conversation repeated by Mr. Bean as to the Prayer-book being the standard of the Church, Mr. Burnet said that the Royal Standard was the standard of that Church—Joseph Barrett, Esq., said that much of the apathy existing in society in relation to great truths, was to be traced to the action of State establishments, just as slavery was sustained in America by the support of the religious bodies. He referred to the history of his own body—the Society of Friends, for illustrations of the persecuting spirit of the Establishment, and pointed to the case of the Madiai, and to the state of affairs in France and throughout the continent, as furnishing the strongest arguments against allowing the civil power to interfere with religion. Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., in speaking to a petition, contrasted the manner in which it might be expected to be received in the House, with the praises which would be bestowed on their principle and its advocates when it became triumphant. He thought that if the Government could get rid of the Establishment without difficulty, it would do so, for it certainly cared nothing for it as a religious institution. He believed that the present Ministry were in no great danger, except as it might be split asunder by ecclesiastical questions. Henry Ellington, Esq., Franklin Allport, Esq., and William Edwards, Esq., also spoke, the meeting being protracted till a late hour.

LYDD (KENT).—On the same day, a deputation from the Folkestone committee of the Association attended here, and held a public meeting in Mr. Prescott's lecture-room (the bailiff having refused the use of the Town Hall). The attendance was good, consisting chiefly of the farmers around and the tradesmen of the town, and a party came over from New Romney. The Rev. John Skinner was called to the chair. Mr. R. W. Boarer, the secretary, delivered a lengthened and able speech, replete with facts, which, with the other addresses, is fully reported in the *Dover Chronicle*. He glanced at the history of tithes, estimated the amount of the Church revenues, and inquired what good they produced. "Let us," he said, "begin at home. I have, under the hands of three gentlemen, one a county magistrate, that in this Romney Marsh there are nineteen parishes, but only four resident ministers, and three schools; and a friend writes to me that the churches of Medley, Hope, and Eastbridge, are in ruins, the tithes being paid as though the duties were performed; an apology for a service being gone through once in seven years, for the sake of the sinecure." At Folkestone, while the population was 23,000, there was church accom-

modation for only 3,393; and at Deal there was room for 2,200 out of 7,000. In proof of the destitution of some of the clergy he referred to a "meeting held in London, in December, when sums from £10 to £20 were given to seventy-eight poor clergymen, and £540 apportioned to widows, aged single daughters, and children of clergymen, in donations, apprentice fees, educational wants and outfits; the report adding, the applications were from all parts of England and Wales. *Two millions never hear of it, but for voluntary efforts! More than half the population of England and Wales are Nonconformists; while for every chapel and church built by the Church established, the Independents have erected two chapels, the Catholics three, the Baptists three, and the Methodists eight.*" Mr. Bayley followed, and the Rev. D. Jones in an able and argumentative speech. A petition was adopted, to be forwarded to Sir E. C. Dering, for presentation. Mr. Prescott, in acknowledging thanks for the use of his room, expressed his surprise that the Town Hall should have been refused, as it was always to be had for balls, conjuring, and nonsense.

WALTHAMSTOW.—On Friday evening a meeting was held at Wood-street Chapel, Walthamstow, at which Arthur Digby, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., the Secretary, and the Rev. Messrs. Hooper and T. E. Stallybrass.

AN EPISCOPAL AGGRESSIONIST.—A correspondent sends us the following:—"There is a case now pending in the Court of Chancery (Attorney-General v. Pickering) for the administration of a large property, yielding £4,000 or £5,000 per annum, which was left for 'the maintenance and continuance of the sincere preaching of God's most holy word in this land for ever.' Amongst the applicants for a portion of this fund is the incumbent of St. Jude's, Southwark, who, by his affidavit in support thereof, duly filed, urges his claim upon the grounds of the proximity of his church to that of Dr. Wiseman—and also the alarming prevalence of vice, infidelity, and Dissent amongst the inhabitants of the said district." From this statement I infer, that in the opinion of this minister of the Church of England, the denunciation of Dissent is the most 'sincere' way of 'preaching of God's most holy word.' Nor is this all; for, in his opinion, 'the alarming prevalence' of Dissent is as bad as that of vice and infidelity, and therefore only to be placed in the same category. I leave you to comment upon these facts, which I hope you will do, more with the view of calling attention to them than anything else, for I am sure your readers will be able to form a pretty correct opinion of this humble successor of the apostles, and of the anti-Christian feeling which a State Church engenders. How far the inhabitants of his district sympathize with this gentleman may be judged of from the following further extract from the same affidavit:—"4. That from the poverty of the said district it is impossible to expect that it can ever support a minister of itself, by the amount of pew-rents, or by any other means from the inhabitants of the said district." Do these poor people support no Dissenting minister? I am not well acquainted with the neighbourhood; but I do know that at no great distance there is a very large Wesleyan chapel, and whenever I have been present, the 'prevailing' tendency of the public desire has been to attend it in respectable numbers, if not to an alarming extent, and, as I fondly hoped, to hear the 'sincere preaching of God's most holy word.'"

TITHES IN WHITECHAPEL.—The authorities of Brazenose College, emboldened at their success in inducing seven of the inhabitants of this parish to pay the amount of tithe claimed rather than run the risk of a chancery suit, gave notice to twenty other parishioners that if the tithe were not paid in ten days, similar proceedings would be taken. But this provoked resistance; Mr. Champneys was induced to withdraw the notices; and a vestry meeting was held on Thursday, when resolutions were passed, expressing "vehement indignation" at the conduct of the College authorities, and a determination to support the chosen twenty victims. The parishioners believe that the patrons have no right to tithes from the parish of St. Mary.

THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—The members of both Houses of Convocation have been summoned to meet at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and a rumour has obtained very general circulation amongst the clergy, that although the present Government will not pledge itself to advise her Majesty to allow "the Ecclesiastical Parliament" to sit for the despatch of actual business, no obstruction will be offered to a lengthened sitting for a discussion of matters relating to the welfare of the Church. For some weeks past a committee, consisting of the Dean of Ely, the Dean of Norwich, the Dean of Salisbury, the Archdeacons of Maidstone, Lewes, Chichester, and St. Alban's, Chancellor Martin, Dr. Mill, Dr. Spry, Dr. Wordsworth, and other clerical dignitaries, have been holding private meetings to consider the subjects that may be judiciously brought before the Convocation at its approaching meeting, as well as the proper mode of introducing them, so that immediately after the transaction of formal business, a great variety of topics will be submitted in an elaborate report, which will, no doubt, form the subject of a lengthened discussion. The Rev. G. A. Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, is to submit (if permitted) the subjoined resolutions in the Lower House:—

1. That it appears to this House that the education and training of candidates for holy orders is, very generally, defective and inadequate, especially in respect of a course of theological reading and practical preparation for some time previous to their



presenting themselves to the bishop to be examined and inquired of, with a view to ordination.

2. That this House do make a humble representation to his Grace the Archbishop and the Lords the Bishops, the Upper House, respectively calling their attention to the urgency of the case, and praying their concurrence in appointing committees of both Houses to consider conjointly of the best means of remedying this defect, and supplying this want in our Church system.

3. That a committee of this House be now named, with instructions to prepare a draft of such representation, and to submit it to this House for approval at their next session.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.**—In the United States, separated from the political and historical associations which fill so large a space of modern European history, surrounded by influences that check individual and corporate assumptions, the Roman Church takes its due place among the teachers of the community, and receives in turn a cordial acceptance from other religious bodies, and from the State in general, which it has not yet obtained in any Protestant country in the Old World. The truth is, that in America the Papacy is really a spiritual institution, a centre of unity of faith, but not an intruder into political or domestic life; and while a great example has there been given to mankind that the Roman Catholic religion does not only exist, but flourishes, without the intermixture of temporal and political interests which in Europe contaminate its moral power, it becomes more than ever certain that its adaptation to liberal institutions can only be sincere, where its exclusion from political action is complete, and where it is contained by public opinion within the proper sphere of religious action.—*Edinburgh Review*. [Exactly so. And what is the moral? Is it not that the State should forbear from forcing a political character upon churches, whether Catholic or Protestant? Such is the policy of the United States, and the reviewer, without, apparently, perceiving the cause, recognises and applauds the effect.—*Gateshead Observer*.]

**THE NUMBER OF "PERVERTS"** effected by Tractarianism in both Universities is as follows:—Oxford, 100; Cambridge, 42; and either one or the other, but uncertain, 13; total, 155.

**THE EARL OF ABERDEEN AND THE MADIAL.**—In reply to a memorial from a committee of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland on this subject, the Prime Minister says:—

I beg to inform you, in answer, that representations have been repeatedly addressed to the Government of the Grand Duke on behalf of these Tuscan subjects, and that a strong remonstrance was very recently made through her Majesty's minister at Florence. I have only to add that her Majesty's Government will lose no opportunity of protesting against an act so much at variance with the civilization of modern times, and will use all justifiable means to procure the liberation of these two unfortunate persons.

**BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.**—At the general ordination recently held by the Bishop of Ripon, his lordship refused to admit a gentleman named Hayward, who has for some time past been in deacon's orders, into the priesthood, on the ground that he believed in the doctrine of baptismal regeneration—the point which gave rise to the long-litigated case between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. G. C. Gorham. The Bishop of Ripon, in rejecting Hayward, gave him the following certificate:—

This is to certify, that the Rev. George A. Hayward was examined by me as a candidate for priest's orders; that his examination was in every other respect satisfactory; but that I found myself unable to ordain him because he persevered in maintaining that the outward and spiritual grace of baptism is "a saving grace," which is explained as meaning "a grace which effectually secures salvation," so that none but those who are ultimately saved can have received of this grace.

C. T. RIPPON.

**LECTURES ON EVANGELICAL NONCONFORMITY.**—On Wednesday evening last, the first of a course of seven lectures was commenced in the large hall of Cavendish-street Schools, on subjects connected with evangelical Nonconformity, to be given by Independent, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Wesleyan ministers. The first lecture was delivered by the Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, on "The Westminster Assembly of Divines," and was well attended. The reverend lecturer read a lengthy and comprehensive discourse, marked by great candour and impartiality, making numerous quotations from documents extant, showing the general course of proceedings adopted—the line of argument taken by the Presbyterians in the assembly, with the replies of the Independents. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Rev. Dr. Halley, seconded by a gentleman in the room, and on being put by James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., was unanimously carried.—*Manchester Examiner*.

**STATE OF THE CHURCH MARKET.**—Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons, the auctioneers, in their February list of property for sale, remark on the demand which exists for property of various descriptions; and add, that "advowsons and Church property are sought with avidity, and maintain their value."

**BANKRUPTCY AND FLIGHT OF THE RECTOR OF STEPNEY.**—The large parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, has been lately deprived of the services of the Rev. Richard Lee, the rector, under very extraordinary circumstances. The rev. gentleman succeeded to the living on the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Vaudrey, in 1847, and it is believed that he was then considerably in debt. He has for some time past been engaged in railway speculations to a very large amount; and these adventures turning out unfavourably, he disappeared some few weeks since, and much speculation has taken place respecting his whereabouts. It is believed that in the first instance he fled to Hamburg, and afterwards to Brussels. A few days since the officers of the Court of Chancery were on the look out for the clerical defaulter, and received information that he was at Birmingham, and they proceeded to that place

in search of him, and returned to town without being able to arrest him. The amount of the reverend gentleman's liabilities is upwards of £11,000, and a composition has been tendered to some of the creditors of 6s. 8d., and to others of 11s. in the pound. The living has been sequestered, and the sequestrator has given notice that all tithes, fees, Easter offerings, and other money, are to be paid over to the Rev. Mr. Auchinleck, the curate, on his behalf. The value of the living, exclusive of the large and spacious vestry-house and pleasure-ground, is £800 per annum, and is in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford. An offer to pay the creditors £500 per annum from the proceeds of the living has been made, and, it is believed, will be ultimately acceded to.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CHURCHWARDEN'S ELECTION BILL.**—At a meeting of the ratepayers of Marylebone, on Friday night, a resolution was passed condemning this bill as unconstitutional and dangerous, as interfering with the control of the parish over the election of its officers.

## Religious and Educational Intelligence.

**BOW, MIDDLESEX.**—On the 3rd inst., the Rev. G. W. Fishbourne resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at the above place.

**SUDBURY.**—The Rev. W. Bentley, of Stepney College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church, Sudbury, and commenced his labours the first Sabbath in February.

**RETIREMENT OF THE REV. WILLIAM JAY.**—On Sunday last, the 30th of January, the Rev. W. Jay's connexion with Argyle Chapel, in this city (says the *Bath Journal*), terminated, after a duration of sixty-four years. The fact was affectingly announced by a letter from Mr. Jay, read from the pulpit by the Rev. Mr. Dyer, the minister on the occasion. The venerable minister stated that that day his connexion as minister over that congregation ceased, with all its awful responsibilities. He had hoped, he added, to have been able to have addressed them on that day. That would have been in unison with his long-expected wish; but the will of God was otherwise, and he bowed submissively to that will, as it would have been a service which would have rent him in pieces. His thoughts, he further said, dwelt greatly on that much-loved chapel and its attendants, and he prayed that God would direct them to a man after his own heart, who should break unto them the bread of life, and that continued peace and prosperity would reign within its walls. He hoped yet, if God should give him strength and ability, that he might at some future period be permitted to address them again, either in his old arm chair in the vestry, or from the pulpit. It did not become him to dwell on the character of his ministrations there, but he would say that—

"E'er since by faith I saw the stream  
Thy flowing wounds supply,  
Redeeming love has been my theme,  
And shall be till I die."

**SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**—More than twenty thousand of the adult population of Norwich never attend a place of worship! We hear that arrangements are making for Sabbath evening services, with an especial view to interest this large class in the truths of Christianity. This effect we understand will be quite unsectarian, and be scrupulously restrained to its sole and immediate object—the convincing of the masses of the people that Christianity is their best friend, and that nothing but prejudice and misconception has hindered them from seeing it to be so.—*Norfolk News*.

**FAREWELL LECTURE OF FATHER GAVAZZI.**—On Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., at Exeter Hall, Father Gavazzi delivered his farewell lecture to a numerous auditory, previous to taking his departure from this island to America, whither he is going on the same mission which brought him here, which is to disseminate correct views of the Roman Catholic system as it is, and to warn Protestants against its insidious advances. He divided his lecture into two parts, the former commenting upon Popery in Italy, and the latter on Popery in England. He delivered the former part in Italian, after which he translated the entire lecture into English. It is impossible to convey upon paper an adequate idea of his manner and style; which, to be appreciated, should be witnessed and heard. Unrestrained by fear of man, he boldly declares what he detests in the system by whose name he still calls himself. The condition of "his poor Italy" he most sincerely deploras, and is most anxious to promote a reformation in that country. He urgently advises Englishmen to send Cardinal Wiseman and the Jesuits back to Rome; to abolish nunneries, and to reform the abuses which have corrupted so large a section of the English Church under the names of Puseyism and Tractarianism, which are Popery disguised. The lecture, which occupied him nearly an hour-and-a-half, called forth by turns the sympathy and the indignation of his audience, and at its close a number of persons congregated round the door of his private room, anxious to bid him farewell. We ascertained from himself that he proposed to sail on the 23rd inst.

**THE FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.**—This building, which has been the scene of such wonderful gatherings, and the name of which identifies the structure with one of the greatest struggles this country ever saw, is to be pulled down at the end of next month (March), prior to the erection, upon the site, of a hall of much larger architectural pretensions, both as to exterior and interior. A public company, with a capital of £25,000, is in course of formation for the purpose of providing the funds.

## THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

### PROPOSAL TO APPOINT TWENTY ADDITIONAL MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.

The ministers and deacons of the Baptist churches in and around London, assembled at the Mission House, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday afternoon in last week, by invitation of the Missionary committee. There was a very numerous attendance. After singing and prayer,

S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., who occupied the chair, introduced the business of the evening in a few observations. The state of the mission in India had engaged the attention of the committee for some time. The appointment of the Rev. Messrs. Russell and Leechman, as a deputation to visit that country, had placed them in the possession of full information on the subject; and, proceeding upon their report, the secretaries had given the subject their close attention, and brought it in all its breadth under the consideration of the committee. The result of their deliberations was, that the time had come when a greater concentration of their efforts was indispensable—an object which, as the statements which Mr. Underhill, one of the secretaries, would now submit to the meeting, would show, could be accomplished only by making a large addition to the number of the missionaries.

The Rev. F. Trestrail read a letter from W. B. Gurney, Esq., the senior treasurer, in which that gentleman, after regretting his inability to be present, expressed his cordial concurrence in the proposed augmentation, and declared his intention to give towards the necessary outlay a donation of £250, and a subscription of £50 a-year in addition to his present subscription [cheers].

Mr. Underhill then rose to make his statement:—

With respect to the immediate object of the meeting, he might say that India had long been a subject of anxious consideration with the committee. Other portions of the missionary field had, however, absorbed their attention and the funds at their disposal. Now, however, those causes of solicitude had been removed; and they had had time for examining into the state of their India mission. Before the embarkation of Messrs. Russell and Leechman, they were fully convinced of the importance of attending to the wants of that portion of the field of labour, and only waited for the return of those brethren to complete, with the aid of their report, their plans, and fit them for presentation to the public. The time for doing this had now come. No plans, however well devised, could be carried out, it was obvious, without the cordial co-operation of the churches throughout the land. But he felt confident, that when their plans were known, they would command the ready assent and zealous aid of both ministers and people. India was the first scene of the society's labours; and neither the great men who began the enterprise, nor the results which had flowed from their exertions, could ever be forgotten or disregarded. From a variety of causes, however, as already intimated, the committee had been obliged to intermit their attention to that part of the world. It would be interesting to detail those results, but that would occupy them too long, and the principal facts might be found in the *Missionary Herald* for the current month. He would confine himself, therefore, to such facts as might suffice to illustrate and prove the necessity for the proposal which, as the organ of the committee, he was about to lay before them. As the general result of missionary labour in India, including Protestant societies of every denomination, it appeared—that, among a population of from 130,000,000 to 140,000,000, there were about 450 missionaries, with upwards of 18,000 converts, and 112,000 hearers. Looking at the Baptist Missionary Society alone, the showing was not so favourable. In Bengal, with a population of 39,000,000, there were 78 missionaries in all; but among 19,500,000 of these there was not one resident missionary. 7,000,000 of those who have missionaries are supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society alone. These figures gave but one missionary for every half-million of souls. In the Presidency of Agra, with its 12,000,000, the Baptists and others labour among 2,500,000, the Baptists alone among 700,000, and all other societies among 7,500,000. The disparity between population and missionary agency was greatest in reference to Baptist agency. In Calcutta even, among 600,000, there were but five missionaries; only one, or at most two, of whom gave their whole attention to missionary labour, the rest being engaged on the press, or in translation and other duties. Here, where the proportion of missionaries to population was larger than in any other part of India, there were but twenty-five missionaries of all denominations. Further, of the six or seven Free Church of Scotland missionaries, one only was able to preach in Bengali, and extremely few of other denominations were occupied in direct labours among the natives. Even in Calcutta, then, it would be apparent, the society's agents were too few to carry on the work of missionary preaching. In the Hooghly district, where the Baptists were alone, they had but three missionaries. Of these, Mr. Robinson was occupied with public duties as Government translator, giving only spare time to missionary labour; Mr. Denham was connected with Serampore College; and Mr. Trafford, also, was assistant in that institution. This was all that was done at Serampore. As to the district around Calcutta, three only could pay it any attention, and there was but one resident European, the rest being native preachers. In Jessore, where, amid a population of 1,000,000, Mr. Parry had formed nine or ten little churches, numbering 200 members, he was the only resident missionary of any denomination. In the country east of Jessore, there were but two Baptists, and no others. In Dacca, with 800,000, there were but two Baptists, and one of them quite aged. In Chittagong, 1,000,000 souls had but one missionary, a Baptist. In Dinajpore, the same was the case, except that the population was greater (1,200,000). In short, whichever way one turned, it was impossible not to feel how extremely incommensurate and disproportionate the supply of missionary agency was to the stations attempted to be occupied. In the north-west provinces, for example, four districts, comprising 4,250,000, had but five missionaries. Rungpore, with 2,500,000, had no missionaries; Poorneah, 1,600,000, none; Bograh, with 900,000, none;



and so on, almost indefinitely. In eighteen districts, comprising a population of 19,000,000, there was no missionary, although they were closely contiguous to mission stations. Let any one take the map of Bengal, which the committee had ordered to be prepared, and mark the stations; and their extreme isolation would be manifest. They are so remote from each other that the brethren can scarcely ever communicate; and they are so sparsely supplied with labourers, that, in case of death or incapacity from any cause, no successor, no substitute can be found [hear, hear]. And, in the mean time, the brethren were cut off from all opportunity of mutual counsel and encouragement, which experience proved to be so often necessary. Calcutta and four other stations excepted, there was no station with two missionaries; the rest had but one each. What was cause for grave solicitude, of the thirty-one missionaries employed, not more than six or eight could be considered as young men; the rest were either aged or getting into years [hear, hear]. The question was not, therefore, of extending the mission simply, but of saving it from extinction—in many instances, at least [hear, hear]. What, then, was to be done? Should they plant their missionaries closer, and make no increase of their number? This would involve the abandonment of a full third of the stations, with the work of twenty-five or thirty years. The society at home, he was persuaded, would countenance no such thing. Yet they must consolidate their stations somehow, and at the same time extend their efforts. No other course, then, was open than to reinforce the feebler stations with additional help, and to bring the whole closer together. It was proposed, accordingly, that each station should have at least two missionaries; that Calcutta should have three added to the present number; Benares one; and Agra two. The whole plan would require from twenty to twenty-two; for three new stations were contemplated in central Bengal, along the Great Ganges. Bauleah, Pubna, and Furedpore had been named; but the places were not definitively fixed. The aim would be so to plant the new station as best to connect and consolidate all the stations, new and old. It was, moreover, proposed to revive the station at Patna on the Ganges, and also that at Delhi, which had been vacant these two years. Less than twenty missionaries the committee could not ask, in order to effect their object,—to strengthen their present standing, and to carry the gospel as widely as possible to the districts all around. Mr. Underhill then assigned several reasons in support of the project of the committee. It would be wise to concentrate their efforts on Bengal, as being the richest part of India, the most densely peopled, the most easily accessible, and with least trouble, expense, or peril. Here they had the encouragement of success beyond all other denominations. There was a large amount of native piety and of intellectual culture. The people were to a great extent prepared for the gospel. Things had wonderfully changed of late years. Now the Christian missionary could preach uninterrupted to large and attentive audiences. The missionaries, in their letters, said it would sometimes be a relief to them to be involved in a little controversy. It was now quite common to hear the Hindoos say, "It is all true; some day we shall all be Christians." Mr. Wenger's opinion was, that in ten years all Bengal will be, outwardly at least, Christianized. The advanced state of the work of translation furnished another reason and encouragement. They had the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The Bengali Testament, it was agreed, was the best in India. Indeed, it might be regarded as the standard of the national literature. Dr. Carey was, doubtless, the founder of the Bengali as a literature [hear]. That language was thus formed much as the English language was formed at the period of the Reformation [hear]. It was of incalculable moment that Christian sentiments and Christian ideas should be thus embodied in the language and literature of a nation [hear, hear]. Again, the course of public events bore strongly upon the progress of the gospel. The Government, which once proscribed, now protects it [hear]. Much of the legislation was in its favour. If the laws had become more just, it was because they were imbued with Christian principle. Freedom of conscience had been established—a thing unknown to Mohammedan and Hindoo law. Distinction of caste had been overthrown, by opening public employments to persons of all classes. Infanticide, Suttee, and other abominations, had been put an end to—practices wrong on Christian, but not on Hindoo, principles. The current of legislation was, therefore, decidedly favourable to the diffusion of Christianity. Another advantage arose from the fact, that, over the whole district under contemplation, no other than Baptist missionaries were to be found. They were, therefore, not entering upon, or interfering with, the labours of other men. With respect to things at home, the committee were led to think the time peculiarly favourable. No great question agitated the denomination. The churches were at peace—never, perhaps, so peaceful as now, and never so ready to listen to such an appeal. The commercial prosperity of the country afforded another encouragement. It might be inquired, however, where the twenty new men were to be found. The committee proposed to find half the number in India (with the aid of Serampore College), and the other half here. It was felt desirable that those sent out should be men of a higher grade than ordinary. Experience had shown that to send out very young men was not the wisest course. It was a work which might well employ the finest abilities. Why should it not be undertaken by pastors of some years' experience in England? Was it not a duty to which the interests of Christ's cause summoned them? He was of opinion that volunteers of this description might be reckoned on. It was an obvious advantage to secure tried men—men whose spirit, and temper, and character were known—men whose appointment would inspire confidence, both at home and abroad—men to whom, as being well known, the committee could safely entrust a wider discretion than could prudently be allowed to young and untried men [hear, hear].

Mr. Trestrail rose to state how the committee proposed to raise the requisite funds. For the ten Europeans, at £300 a year, £3,000 would be required, and for the ten natives, at £200, £2,000—in all, £5,000 a year. For outfit, £2,000 would be wanted; but this, it was calculated, could be furnished from the current income of the society. As the effort was to be spread over three years, the committee, at the end of the first year, would see how the plan was received by the churches. The committee would only embark in it so far as they should be encouraged by their friends.

The scheme had been well received, so far as hitherto made known. They were taking measures for stating it throughout the country. The meeting had been called that night in consequence of the wish of the quarterly meeting of the committee. This was the first step. There were 6,000 members in London churches, and 800 subscribers of 10s. 6d. and upwards. It was hoped, that there would be an attempt in every church to increase the efficiency of the organization, by the appointment of secretaries and treasurers, to communicate with the Mission-house. The pastors, he trusted, would call their churches together, and lay the scheme before them; and he had no question that it would be well received. The same course would be followed in the country; and in a few months, the committee would have data to judge by. As to the men, if we had the means, they would be forthcoming; of that, there was no doubt at all. The following suggestions were offered by the committee:—

I. It is suggested that every meeting for this object be preceded by a season of devotion and earnest application at the throne of grace for a blessing on the work.

II. It is proposed that in London and in the various auxiliary districts of the country, or where these do not exist, from connected churches, the ministers, deacons, and other friends be invited to meet to receive information on the plans of the committee, and to confer together as to the best means of carrying them out in their respective congregations and localities.

III. That in organizing the Christian activity of the churches, it be regarded as of the first importance to raise the annual income of the society by enlarged and additional subscriptions.

1. By laying the object before every present subscriber, and requesting an increase of his annual gift.

2. By seeking out new subscribers; persons who from various causes may not yet have become annual contributors.

3. By endeavouring to interest in the object those individuals of the like faith and practice with ourselves, who may, however, be members of other communions.

IV. That stated times be appointed both to impart missionary intelligence, and to receive the contributions gathered by the various collectors employed.

V. That missionary-boxes and collecting-books be employed, as largely as possible, to secure regularity and frequency in the contributions.

VI. That especial attention be drawn to the missionary intelligence conveyed in the publications of the society, and endeavours be made to increase their circulation.

The impression of the committee was, that to make it an individual church act would be best. With respect to the passage-money, the "William Carey" would take them all out free. Referring to Mr. Gurney's noble example, Mr. Trestrail announced, that, for the next seven years, Mr. and Mrs. Peto would give £100 for every additional missionary, and £50 besides for the outfit. Thus a full third part of the whole expense would be defrayed by the treasurers alone; and the churches would surely provide the rest [hear, hear].

The Rev. Dr. Cox rose, in obedience to the call of the chair, and said, he thought every individual must be convinced of the propriety of the measure. The present was but a just claim on them and their churches. It was desirable that some practical determination should be adopted that night,—that all should concur in some plain exhibition of the feeling of the meeting, to go forth to the churches, both in the metropolis and in the country. He believed the churches were prepared for such an effort. At all events, the zeal of that meeting would, he hoped, remove every difficulty. Anticipating the certainty of unanimous concurrence, he had penned a resolution, which he would now move:—

That as the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, after much deliberation and earnest prayer, have determined to sustain and extend their East Indian Mission, by an addition of twenty missionaries to the number already occupied in that field of important labour, this meeting, consisting of pastors and deacons, with other friends of the metropolitan Baptist churches, hall with the greatest satisfaction this proof of zeal in the cause of Christ, and feel it to be incumbent upon them to use their best efforts to induce the churches and congregations with which they are connected to adopt immediate measures for raising funds adequate to the accomplishment of this object and for the general support and consolidation of the mission in India.

The Rev. T. Clark seconded the motion. He had long felt the mission in India to be inadequate. He was of opinion that the union of neighbouring churches for the purpose of diffusing information would be more beneficial than mere isolated action; for individual pastors could do but little, without the aid of neighbouring brethren.

Mr. Pewtress confessed, that from the first the proposal had commended itself to his own mind. The committee had been very modest in the manner of submitting the scheme. There was nothing rash or Utopian about it; but it had been well considered in all its details, and had been proved to be both practicable and suitable. If the churches would take the matter up in a corresponding spirit, it would be sure to succeed.

Mr. Underhill here observed, in reference to the debt of £4,700, that it had been amply provided for; so that they would go to the country with a fair balance-sheet [hear, hear]. For the past three years, their expenditure had been within their income; and therefore there was no addition of debt [hear, hear].

The Rev. G. Pearce, from Calcutta, said that, some years ago, he joined with his brethren in requesting the committee to strengthen and extend the mission; for they feared, until lately, that it was on the verge of ruin. It would, therefore, diffuse the greatest satisfaction among his brethren to hear what was now proposed to be done. The deputation to India had been exceedingly welcome, and their prodigious labours while there, not less than their great kindness, had endeared them to the missionaries. He thanked both them and the committee for thus acting upon their report. Two of the missionaries had laboured forty years, and three thirty, and others, almost equally long. Most of these were occupying important posts. Mr. Pearce then detailed from his own experience many of the difficulties in India, mentioned by Mr. Underhill, especially those arising from a division of their strength. Eighteen stations, occupied by one each, had all been abandoned in the last fifty years [hear, hear], and nothing remained to show for them. The Americans

had not a single station either in Barmah or in India, where they had but one missionary; they had eight in three, three at one, two at another, six at two, six at Moulmein alone, four at one, two at another, and two had been added to Ava. They had not one station with but one missionary. Yet, they had not been established half the time of ours. The Baptists had 1,200 in communion; they, in twenty-five years, had obtained 8,000 converts! [hear, hear.] He hoped, therefore, that the twenty missionaries would not be scattered, but that there would be at least two at each station [hear, hear]. The places mentioned in the project were well selected, especially as places where there was no other denomination. This accounted for the great success of the Americans and of the General Baptists; whereas, in Calcutta and other places, the Baptists often lost converts to other denominations, especially to the Propagation Society, which was but too glad to strengthen itself at their expense. He hoped what was done would be done religiously, in the spirit of the gospel [cheers].

The resolution was then carried.

The Rev. Dr. Steane moved the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, an undertaking of so much magnitude and importance as that which has been resolved upon by the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society in reference to India, ought to engage the most thoughtful consideration of the churches whose pastors and deacons are now present, and be the subject of their most earnest prayers. It is, therefore, recommended that the usual service on Monday evening, February 21, be set apart as a season of importunate supplication at a throne of grace for the Divine blessing.

He presumed that the resolution commended itself to the heart and conscience of every one present. Nothing could be more proper, after adopting the proposal, than to ask God's blessing upon it. The churches had never been wanting in readiness to answer the calls of the committee, but had always thus evinced their confidence, both in the committee at home and in the labourers abroad [hear, hear]. He was, however, very anxious that they should enter upon the matter in the spirit of his resolution. Such was the origin of the society itself, which began in the prayer-meeting of the Northamptonshire Association. Let them now, therefore, go to the throne of the heavenly grace. God's Spirit alone could prompt the men, and qualify them for the work. The secretaries and committee might not know where to find them, but the Head of the Church knew.

The Rev. J. Russell seconded the resolution, and was sure that, if the friends had accompanied Mr. Leechman and himself, they would all have felt there was an absolute necessity for increasing the number of the missionaries.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton seconded the motion, which was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously. The meeting then separated.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.**—Yesterday week, a meeting of the students and graduates in the above University was held in the Botanical Theatre of the institution, to take preliminary steps for obtaining a Member to represent the University in Parliament. Mr. Liston occupied the chair. Mr. Gangey proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting viewed with satisfaction the steps being taken by the Graduates' committee to obtain a representative of the University in Parliament. He contended that the University had a right to be represented. Mr. Frankish seconded the resolution, and observed that Sir James Graham had expressed an opinion in favour of the object, and Mr. Gladstone had done the same, at least by innuendo, and he urged those present to use all their energy to obtain what was their undoubted right—a Member to represent them in Parliament. The resolution was carried *nem. con.* The adoption of a petition to Parliament, showing that there were about 800 graduates in the University, of the average age of thirty—rather more than one-third of whom were of the legal profession, and not quite a third of the medical—and that, consequently, important interests were connected with the University, was proposed by Mr. Haynes, seconded by Mr. Baines, and carried unanimously.

**AN INTREPID DEFENDER.**—Two burglars have been foiled and taken prisoners, near Birmingham, by an exhibition of pluck and perseverance not common. Mr. John Horton, farming his own land, lives at Ellitt's Hall, about ten miles from Birmingham. He heard a noise at night, and went down stairs undressed, with a hay-fork in his hand; in the kitchen he saw a man taking down fitches of bacon. Mr. Horton ran at him with the fork, but missed his aim; the two then closed and had a hand to hand struggle, the robber using a clasp-knife, with which he repeatedly cut the farmer on the head, neck, face, and arm, but not dangerously. In the fight, the knife closed on one of the robber's fingers, and disabled him from using it. Then a fight with fists ensued; and eventually the burglar fled. Mr. Horton ran out with a gun, and fired at a cart which he saw driving off along the road, but without hitting the men who were in it. The gallant farmer now put his horse to his gig, and drove off in pursuit of the thieves. He met a police constable, a powerful young fellow, whom he took with him. Near Birmingham, the pursuers came up with a cart. Three men jumped out of it, but the policeman knocked down one and secured him; the other two got away. A fourth man who remained in the cart was taken. In the cart were found counterpanes, blankets, and other property stolen from Mr. Horton's house. One of the men seized turned out to be the farmer's antagonist in the fight in the kitchen.

**SAILORS' SAVINGS BANKS.**—We understand that the very large sum of £43,000 has been paid into the Savings Bank connected with the Sailors' Home, in Well-street, in the last year.—*Shipping Gazette.*



## Correspondence.

## THE FREE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the "Nonconformist."

SIR,—An article is going the round of the English papers, copied from the *Augsburg Gazette*, in which I am personally concerned; and I would thank you for a space in your columns to prove how many falsehoods it contains. It runs thus:—

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We learn from the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 8th ult., that the German Catholic Church, founded some years ago by Dr. Ronge, has at length expired. The Prussian and other Protestant Governments, it may be remembered, far from opposing, rather protected it, etc.

Having for many years struggled against the Roman Catholic hierarchy, I am perfectly acquainted with their intrigues, and am not in the least astonished at their putting forward this falsehood. It is evident that the above article has emanated from a Jesuitic quarter, and is another proof of their doings in England to get it so well circulated through the English press. This article has, no doubt, been called forth, because in conjunction with some English and German families, partly Protestants, partly Catholics, I have recently formed a community in London on the same principles as those in Germany, called *humane religious communities*. This news soon spread through Germany, and was noticed in the leading papers there, making a considerable sensation, while it gave renewed encouragement to the communities. We may readily conclude, therefore, that the Jesuits took alarm at this, and have hit, among others, upon this expedient to counteract our working, by falsely asserting that the movement has died away in Germany. Then the article denominates these communities "*the German Catholic Church*," purposely to render them obnoxious by giving them a sectarian colouring. Now, at the commencement of this new reformation, but few of the communities adopted this name; and as early as the year 1850, at the sitting of our third council, the communities universally took the name of *Free Religions*. I may here remark that, at the commencement of the Reformation of the 16th century, the Reformers were not known by the name of *Protestants*. With regard to another portion of that article, where it speaks of the Prussian and other Protestant Governments *not opposing* these communities, we show how false this is by referring to the rescripts of the Prussian Government, and the very appointment by the first Chamber of a commission to investigate the persecutions of the communities. One of these rescripts is as follows:—

"(a) The authorities shall no longer consider the free religious communities as religious and ecclesiastical bodies; but as political unions, formed for the purpose of destroying civil and social order, and must be obstructed in the most decisive manner.

"(b) The municipalities are commanded not to give any manner of support to the communities, and immediately to withdraw what they have given, because, being declared illegal, they cannot accept of any support."

Sir, as your readers may not, perhaps, understand this monstrous logic, allow me to place it in its own light. The Government says, as we have broken faith with, and betrayed, these communities, you citizens have no right, either, to act honestly towards them. Do these facts agree with the foregoing assertions, that the communities were *not opposed* by Governments? But there are still stronger proofs of persecutions, for the first Chamber of Prussia appointed a commission to inquire into the nature of these persecutions. This commission actually proved that the Government had broken, by these persecutions, the constitution of the country, and quoted the following facts, among others:—

"1. In Breslau, the meetings of the community were suppressed after they had existed for seven years, and that under the pretext that they had not been given duly notice of to the police.

"2. In Königsburg the religious meetings were not only prohibited, but also the female societies instituted for the support of the poor and the education of their children. Landlords even were commanded not to sell either victuals or drinks to the members of communities, when more than ten members met together."

The commission gives whole pages of additional acts of persecutions, and states that many preachers and members are imprisoned or exiled, and all members (about one million) deprived of many civil rights, as the Jews are. The hand of violence was even extended to the infant, for the infant schools (kindergarten), and other schools of the communities, have been suppressed as dangerous to the State. For some time there has been a just and general indignation regarding the dreadful treatment of the Madiai in Tuscany, and even the King of Prussia sent an ambassador to procure their liberation. Sir, I assure you that in Austria, Bavaria, and even in Prussia, there are thousands of the members of the Free Religious Communities suffering a similar treatment to the Madiai! Some have even been shot dead, especially because they were members of these communities. Need I mention the names of *Robert Blum* and *Schreiber*, of Mannheim? In spite of all this cruel persecution, the greater portion of the communities still exist, and resist this violence; as those of Berlin, Hamburg, Lubeck, Magdeburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Worms, besides thirty in Silesia alone, and in several other towns. These communities are supported by the municipalities, notwithstanding the Government threats; but the communities in Austria and Bavaria have been entirely suppressed. In another part of the globe, however (America), numerous such communities have been formed—in the state of Wisconsin alone there were twenty-seven formed in 1852—and are prospering. From these accounts, which confirm the general progress of the new reformation, we do not see any expiring of this movement; for it is working its way among the most powerful nations.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,  
JOHANNES RONGE.

## CONGREGATIONAL REFORMERS.

To the Editor of the "Nonconformist."

DEAR SIR,—I have received, in common, I believe, with many others, a copy of certain resolutions said to have been "passed at a meeting of friends to the object contemplated by the Norwich Conference, resident in

London and its vicinity," accompanied by a circular, signed by a Mr. Webb, drawing my attention to them. These resolutions respect the "right" and "duty" of speaking in the church, said to be possessed by, and to devolve upon, every brother who can do so to edification. You will, perhaps, permit me to make a few remarks on the subject in your columns, if their insertion is compatible with your limits, and not opposed to your idea of what is desirable in relation to your paper.

I have no intention of discussing, at least in this letter, the resolution affirming the before-mentioned "right" and "duty." It is true that Scripture evidence seems to be wanted—that only in the case of *supernatural powers*, and in the *half-organized and unruly* church of Corinth, is there any clear trace in the New Testament of the general exercise of popular gifts in the assembled church—and that every adoption of it seems to have ended, sooner or later, in failure, or even worse results. But all this is irrelevant to my present purpose. The *opinions* professed and asserted may be true or false, important or unimportant, pernicious or wholesome; and yet are there many grave questions connected with the manner in which they are and ought to be obtruded on our churches, and wrought into their practice. There are great principles involved, the neglect or contempt of whose violation may lead to disastrous consequences, in reference to our peace, purity, and independence.

1. Who the gentlemen may be who constituted the London and Norwich "Conferences," I know not, nor do I care to know. Whether they were two or two hundred—whether they were the most esteemed and useful of our people, or those who are known more by their assertions of individual rights than by their labours of faith and love—are questions beside the point in hand. But *what is the point* is, that certain self-constituted meetings, certain "Conferences," composed of persons representing only themselves, appoint committees for the purpose of agitating our churches, publish addresses to them, and recommend their friends in their respective localities to form "standing Conferences for the furtherance of their objects." It has been truly said, that if the Congregational Union, which is, in some degree, a really representative body, had done anything of the kind, it would have destroyed itself by the act. Many have kept aloof from that union from fear of the peril to the independence of our churches, which may gradually arise from its indefinite and indispensable power. Surely it becomes them carefully to watch, and steadfastly to resist, everything, whatever its professions and its pleas, which may, however indirectly and unintentionally, place us at the mercy of foreign and self-appointed "conferences." There may be no design of dictation, there may be great pretensions to liberality, and respect for popular rights,—but men's actions often lead to more than they intend, and liberty is often destroyed by liberals. Let our churches once recognise, in any shape or way, the existence of counselling and recommending bodies external to themselves, and the hedge is broken which protects our most sacred and most cherished rights and privileges. The thin edge of the wedge of foreign dictation is inserted.

2. It is recommended (by the Norwich Conference) that "the resolutions be made from time to time the basis of a kindly but earnest discussion" in our churches. And if these resolutions, why not others? If the right to discuss whatever is believed to be true is conceded, where may it not end? If a man who believes with our friends is to be permitted to agitate the question in the church, why not the man who believes something else? One may introduce baptism, and move that the church adapt its practice in reference to that rite to what he deems the scriptural rule. Another may introduce church government, and move the adoption of Presbyterianism, or Episcopacy, or Plymouth-brethrenism. A third may introduce doctrine, and move that Arminianism, or Arianism, be the professed creed of the church. There is no conceivable reason why any limit should be set to the assumed right. The consequences of its concession may be easily imagined. In a very little while, our churches would be deserted by all the refined, the peaceable, and the timid, and become scenes of incessant debate and controversy. Is it, therefore, meant to put any restriction on private judgment? Certainly not. Let it be free as air. Let men have the most unrestrained scope for their opinions and convictions. They are at liberty to adopt any practices, any forms of creed, government, and proceeding, which they please—they can form churches anywhere and after any model—but this is a very different thing from the right to disturb existing order in societies which they have joined on a tacit understanding of agreement with it. Every well-regulated body of persons, associated for particular purposes, have certain well-understood principles at the basis of their fellowship, and those who seek their fellowship do by that act bring themselves under an obligation at least to let them alone. Most of our churches contain members who differ from the main body on questions of government, ceremony, and doctrine, but who ever dreamed that, after having voluntarily sought connexion with them, they are at liberty to disturb their fellowship by the introduction of their individual convictions and preferences? They pledged themselves, by the very act of joining them, to keep their own opinions on these matters in abeyance. The friends of the Norwich movement knew the principles and procedure of our churches from the beginning; and if they disapprove of them, and must give expression to their disapproval, they should either have remained apart, or now quietly retire.

3. There is a third point on which, however delicate, I must say a word or two. The Norwich resolutions embrace three things, the London resolutions one, but the "friends" who passed the last, are "friends to the object contemplated by the Norwich Conference;" and as no distinction is made, they may be fairly considered as approving of the whole of the Norwich resolutions. But this is not all. What is avowed is not always all that is meant. It is generally understood, that the "resolutions" do not involve all the opinions and purposes of at least the leaders of the movement. Some of them are much misrepresented if they hold not, and would not greatly be pleased to see realized, principles much more destructive of the general constitution and order of our churches. Indeed, indications of this, of no doubtful nature, appear occasionally in the productions of their pens—their "organs of discontent." There is little doubt, in my own mind, that what the more powerful and zealous of them aim at, is not a reformation, but a revolution; and that the comparatively temperate desires expressed in the published "resolutions" are cherished in connexion with, and with a view to, changes,

the prospect of which would startle many who confidently follow them.

I commend these remarks to those whom they concern. The thoughts which they embody seem to me necessary to a clear and full judgment of the matters to which they relate. Having made them, in a spirit of deep conviction, I leave the subject, having no intention, at present, of entering further into the controversy.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,  
Holloway, January 29th, 1853. A. J. MORRIS.

## NONCONFORMIST EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the "Nonconformist."

SIR,—Having seen various advertisements headed "Christian Emigration," the thought struck me as being an excellent one for those Christians who were enabled wholly to pay their passage to Australia, but then the question arose in my mind, What is to be done with the poorer members of our churches who are anxious to emigrate, but have not the means? After some consideration I put the following proposition to my minister, the Rev. R. Knill, as a means of raising an Emigration Fund for the assistance of the poorer church members in the matter of emigration.—That each church member in connexion with the Congregational body contribute one penny per week to create such a fund. The rev. gentleman said, "Make it £1 a-year from each church, and you shall have ours to commence with." I find, on reference to the "Congregational Calendar" for this year, that the number of our churches amounts in the United Kingdom to 2,011. Supposing they all contributed £1 per annum, the sum would amount to £2,011 yearly for the above purpose. But supposing that the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Independent churches all united for the above object, what a glorious fund would be raised, and without much trouble. I throw the hint out in the hope that some other, more able than myself, will take the matter up, and remain,

Yours respectfully,  
Chester. W. EDWARDS.

## MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

On Wednesday evening week the annual dinner of gentlemen educated at the above institution was held at the London Tavern. The occasion was invested with more than usual interest, on account of the retirement of the head master, Thomas Priestley, Esq., who has been connected with the school for no less a period than thirty-five years. Between sixty and seventy old Mill-Hillians sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by John Ridley Hunter, Esq. Among those present we noticed the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., Messrs. James Carter, T. Carter, N. Dawson, J. Harvey, J. Bazley White, E. Pye Smith, E. Trotman, E. Hunter, William Edwards, G. Bailey Toms, R. Cunliffe, jun., J. Cook, jun., George F. H. Sykes, B.A., J. T. Emmett, A. Wells, J. G. Hepburn, B.A., Kingsmill Key, W. D. Wills, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman gave "Civil and Religious Liberty all the world over." He then proposed the toast of the evening, "The health of Thomas Priestley, Esq."

Mr. Priestley rose amid much cheering, and, after some prefatory remarks with reference to the cordial manner in which his health had been drunk, and the numerous proofs of regard which he had previously received from his own pupils, said:—

"It is the peculiar characteristic of the impressions of youth, when the mind is oblivious of errors of judgment and temper, and thoughtless with respect to follies of action, to be instinctively conscious and mindful of anything that is connected with honesty of purpose, to magnify the good, and abate the evil. To this idiosyncrasy am I indebted at the present moment for the flattering auspices in which I am placed in reference to my former pupils, when, having sustained the burden and heat of the day for thirty-five years, I appear before you (the former objects of my solicitude, and the representatives of others far away) divested of cares, and looking forward to a calm retirement. And, wherever I may be, whether in unfriendly climes, or in the land of my birth, the grateful recollection of your encouragement, and of your approving smiles, and of the smiles of others who caught the inspirations of antiquity under the speaker's care, must follow me. Little are the instructors of youth aware of the reward that attends the honest endeavour to impart knowledge; and I wish that others who are not present could witness the unobtrusive interest derived from continued well-doing, though no one can be more sensible than I am of my own deficiencies. I would avail myself of the freedom which was, at one time, more becoming; and, in regarding you as one family, I am desirous, in quitting the trammels of office, to impress on one and all to cultivate the spirit of clanship, in the best sense of the term [cheers]. Some of you must be destined to achieve renown, while others, competitors for the same object, fail in reaching the wished-for goal. For all such as are not accessory to their own ruin, I would plead with their more fortunate brethren—I would try to awaken the emotions of an old Mill-hill boy. Let them, then, wherever they may be found, as having been once Mill-hill boys, awaken your interest, and revive your recollection of days long gone by. To alleviate the afflicted, to cheer the dispirited, to reanimate the disconsolate, is even a luxury where strangers are the objects of one's care; but, thus to take one's old schoolfellow by the hand, is to realize a pleasure, and to secure a satisfaction second to none in the ample page of human history. To your sympathies, then, I commend these thoughts, with the added assurance, that if the speaker, by his agency, can assist in this laudable endeavour, he will realize one of the highest pleasures of the evening of his life. For the present, I will only say, that with a heart overwhelmed with gratitude, I thank you, one and all, for the affectionate manner in which you have recognised my services and drunk my health [great cheering].

In very flattering terms he then proposed, amid much cheering, "Prosperity to Mill-hill, and the health of the Rev. Philip Smith, the new head master."

The Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., responded in an appropriate and feeling manner to the spontaneous exhibition of good feeling towards him which had been



manifested. He adverted to the sacredness of the bond that bound them together, and bespoke their hearty co-operation in making the Mill-hill School successful in every respect.

I feel that the one thing we now want is a working, energetic, constituency of Mill-hill boys. I say not now in what form; whether as life governors, or whether in their daily intercourse in society, by the powers they have of diffusing a knowledge of the institution wherever they go. If you wish me to be encouraged, permit me to enter upon my course with the assurance that you will labour as well as I; that you will work without while I work within. I do not wish to detain you longer, but I would gladly look back upon the past, and utter the sense that I entertain of the long, arduous, honourable, and now honoured services of my friend who precedes me in the office. I will not emulate him, I will not seek to copy servilely, but I will seek to find out any idiosyncrasies I may have, and seek to build upon the foundation that he has laid; I will seek to remember the high scholarship which he always inculcated; I will remember the respect for openness and truth which he enforced. And if upon me will devolve those duties which in his time have been performed by others, you will remember that their exhortations would have been of no avail if his conduct and his teachings had been different; and I will seek that the same harmony shall prevail between my teaching in the class-room and in the pulpit. I shall not be doing justice to my feelings, and to one who is bound by the common tie, if I were to refrain from saying that my efforts will be seconded by a gentleman who has at one time attained to the highest honours in the school, and who has justified them by his subsequent career. I feel that in Mr. George Sykes I have an additional pledge of my efforts being successful. When we meet again, may we meet with cause to rejoice over deeds, as to night we rejoice over feelings [much cheering].

The Chairman then "proposed the health of Mr. George Sykes," to which that gentleman briefly responded, thanking the company for the honour they had done him, expressing the pleasure he had felt in accepting the position which had been offered to him, and his gratification in being called upon to second the efforts of a gentleman whom he so highly esteemed as the new head master.

The Rev. Philip Smith then proposed the "health of the treasurer," and "the committee," in reference to the "past, the present, and the future," and in so doing, referred to the trials they had passed through in the earlier history of the institution, to their present efforts in relation to the changes that had taken place, and their bright hopes and lofty anticipations in reference to the future.

James Carter, Esq., returned thanks on behalf of the committee.

N. Dawson, Esq., "proposed the health of the chairman." He referred to himself as a boy at Mill-hill, in the year 1808, the first year of its history, and the pleasure he felt in having on each side of him one of his own schoolfellows.

The Chairman briefly responded.

E. Pye Smith, Esq., proposed the health of "the indefatigable secretary of the school, Algernon Wells, Esq., to which Mr. Wells replied.—The "health of the ladies," responded to by Mr. Priestley; "of the stewards," responded to by Mr. Roger Cunliffe, jun.; and "Our next Merry Meeting," concluded the entertainment of the evening, spent in a manner apparently most gratifying to all who participated in it.

**THE AGAPEMONE.**—An affair has recently occurred which has caused much gossip in the neighbourhood of this establishment, near Bridgewater. It appears that about five years ago Mr. James Rouse, an attorney, of North Curry, Somersetshire, became an inmate, with his wife, of the "Abode of Love," conforming, of course, to one of its paramount conditions, by conveying all his property in favour of that institution. Weary, at last, of the usage he experienced, and disgusted with the conduct of those around him, he contemplated his escape; but aware of such intention, he was vigilantly kept in surveillance, and no opportunity of effecting his object presented itself until the night of Sunday, the 16th ult., when he managed to make his way over the walls of the building, and leaving his wife therein, he succeeded in reaching the house of his brother, a respectable farmer of North Curry, where he was kindly received, and congratulated on his return. The retention of Mrs. James Rouse soon attracted the attention of the family, and her rescue was undertaken by Mr. Rouse's brother. Accordingly, with a companion, they left North Curry in a light carriage, and were proceeding towards Charlinch, when, at a four crossway on the road, they encountered one of the vehicles belonging to the Agapemone, driven by a servant on the box, and Mrs. Rouse in the rumble, who was delighted at the prospect of her release from captivity. A few words sufficed to announce Mr. Rouse's intention, but it was vehemently resisted by the Agapemone charioteer, who resolutely refused to admit of her leaving the carriage. Mr. Rouse, however, was not to be deterred, and, brandishing a stout oaken cudgel, contested the matter too strenuously to render his victory doubtful. The struggle, however, continued for some time, to the great terror of the poor woman, whose habiliments were disordered in the contest, and it was not until she was dragged out from the hind part of the carriage that Mr. Rouse ultimately succeeded in placing her in his own vehicle, in which he then rapidly drove off to North Curry. The head of the establishment still continues to flaunt about the neighbourhood in a carriage and four, with outriders in rich livery, and escorted by bloodhounds. It is not improbable that Mr. Rouse will seek to recover his property, and obtain redress for his coerced detention. It is stated that several other inmates have avowed their determination of quitting the establishment.—*Globe*

## CHRISTIANITY AND SECULARISM.

The public discussion between the Rev. Brewin Grant and Mr. G. J. Holyoake was resumed on Thursday last, in the Cowper-street school-room; the special topic of debate being, "Morals independent of the New Testament." Mr. Charles Reed acted as Mr. Grant's chairman, in the absence of Mr. Morley; and Mr. Richard Moore was Mr. Holyoake's chairman.

Mr. Holyoake, in opening the debate, alluded to the course adopted on the previous evening by Mr. Grant, in making quotations from the *Reasoner* with a view to show that the professions and practices of Secularists were at variance; and, by way of retort, read an extract from a recent article in *Hogg's Instructor*, by the Rev. G. Gilfillan, charging him (Mr. Holyoake) with dishonesty for perverting and misrepresenting the sentiments of the writer; and applying to him Dr. Johnson's advice to count the spoons after inviting such a man to dinner. Nothing so offensively personal as that had appeared in the *Reasoner*; indeed, there were not, in the whole 350 issues of that publication, so many offences against Christian charity and literary etiquette as had appeared in the twenty-four numbers of Mr. Grant's *Bible and the People*. Discrepancies had been pointed out in the statements of Secularists, but were there none such among Christians? If the Holy Spirit ended its celestial labour by delivering to men a book of so doubtful an interpretation that the whole race of priests had been disputing about it ever since, might not Secularists be excused some discrepancies, considering the disadvantages under which they had written? Mr. Holyoake then referred to Mr. Grant's strictures on Socialism, and his occasional "sneers" at Robert Owen, and his (Mr. Holyoake's) connexion with him. He endeavoured to vindicate Mr. Owen from the charges brought against him; extolled his benevolence; deprecated Mr. Grant's hasty censures of one who had almost grown grey in the service of mankind before he was born; and urged that the great Socialist leader would never be excluded from the regions of bliss because he differed in opinion from Mr. Grant, for the brave old man, he said, deserved a heaven to himself. In the present discussion, he (Mr. Holyoake) appeared as the sceptic, and Mr. Grant as the believer; but as he (Mr. Holyoake) had an unfaltering trust in the goodness of any God before whom they might one day stand—an unbounded confidence that he would prefer works to words, and benevolence to belief, he had a hundred times more real faith than Mr. Grant. Mr. Holyoake was about to enter on the topic of the evening, but as his time had nearly expired he reserved his remarks for his next speech.

Mr. Grant said he had made no statements respecting Robert Owen and Socialism which he was not able to substantiate. On the subject of marriage Robert Owen held up the lower animals for our imitation ["No, no"]; and if any one doubted the statement he would bring the book next evening in which this was plainly stated. Mr. Grant then commented on Mr. Holyoake's endeavour to relieve himself of the responsibility of defending the proposition laid down for the subject of the debate, according to the signification conveyed by the words in which it was expressed; contending that Mr. Holyoake only admitted its extravagance when he found himself unable to sustain it. He complained that Mr. Holyoake had not noticed the arguments which had been brought forward against the doctrines he had laid down; and instead of coming to a fair collision of reason, had done nothing but make a series of unfounded assertions. He then, at considerable length, contrasted the offers made in past numbers of the *Reasoner* to meet the clergy in discussion, even on terms the most unfavourable to the Secularist advocates, with the course pursued in the present debate by Mr. Holyoake, who, he said, contrary to former professions, had hitherto declined to give him even a brief outline of the objections he intended to urge against Christianity. He then accused Mr. Holyoake of having on the previous evening caricatured and misstated the Christian doctrine of the special providence of God, when contending for science as the providence of man. Spiritual dependence, Mr. Holyoake said, might lead to material destruction; and he instanced the case of the "Amazon" as an argument against the interference of Providence in earthly affairs. He should have shown from the New Testament that his statement of the doctrine was right, and then prove that the passengers had the promise of Christ that they should not be drowned; otherwise his argument was worthless. It was preposterous to suppose that it was spiritual dependence that set the ship on fire, or drowned the passengers. It did not, therefore, lead to material destruction, nor could it do so any more than Secularism, would lead to material salvation.

Mr. Holyoake then took up the topic of the evening—"morals independent of the New Testament." Christians, he said, were in the habit of thinking every man immoral who did not call himself by the Christian name; and Mr. George Dawson had justly said, that known vice was tolerated with more complacency than suspected heresy. Human nature itself was a guarantee of morality. He knew a lady teacher who said she never had a bad boy, and she considered that bad children were made, not born—that if properly tended, and removed from the irregularities and excitements that often obtained in private tuition, it was almost impossible for them to be what the world termed bad. Human nature was not, perhaps, to be fully followed in its present half-trained state; but the Secularist principle was, "follow the honest impulse of your nature in those directions which include the welfare of your fellow-men as well as your own." Man, rightly trained, soon found rules and principles to guide him—truth, justice, cheerfulness, innocence,

fraternity. Many had a passion for goodness, and to do evil was a violence to their nature. There were such persons before Christianity was known, and they would exist were Christianity cancelled to-morrow. To those whose minds were not so happily constituted, the appeal would be to knowledge and intelligence. Ideas would lead and govern them—and the dominion of ideas was universal. An accomplished mechanic could not look without dislike on bad machinery; the musician was enraged at false notes; the true painter would not endure a mediocre picture; the artist whose sense was cultivated, was kingly, imperious, unconquerable. The influence of intelligence now ruled a million of men whom lust, rage, and rapine would have ruled in former times; and when morality came to be studied as a science, and made familiar to the common understanding, virtue, now a grave and scarce profession, would become a genial and public pursuit. Confucius said, in a passage which had no parallel in the Jewish Scriptures, "Alas! I find no one who prefers virtue to personal beauty." What a revelation of the artistic element was here! In the presence of personal beauty all men were moved; and not less commanding and attractive would virtue be to the artistic moral sense, if that sense were cultivated. Vice would be as a hideous flaw in statuary, or a deformity in a picture; error would be feebleness, crime a distortion. It was not from the Bible alone that morals were obtained. Humanity was an *arcana* of motives so vast as to supply the iron impulses out of which destiny itself was made. But what was to be done with those who were vicious and dull? In such instances the appeal must be to utility, to the sense of interest—an appeal which the rudest were prompt to own. If a man would not do right for its own sake, he might be taught to do it as a matter of calculation. Men should be led to see that vice met with its punishment, and virtue with its reward in this world; a consideration that would act more powerfully and usefully than any relating to a future world. Men were taught to look for the ratification of evil in another state of existence; and thus was produced a contentment which made suffering merit passive and insolent tyranny triumphant. While vice succeeded society was a blunder, government was anarchy, and civilization a criminal connivance. Sceptic as he might be called, he held a positive belief in the ultimate power of morality and virtue—a faith worth all the creeds of all the churches. Make salvation to consist in deeds, not words—in works, not faith—and the world would begin to improve in that hour. Morality seemed to require four things: aspiration, explanation, demonstration, and development. It must be a feeling higher than the multitude, leading to something greater. It needed explanation and demonstration that men might know what they should do, and why and how they should do it. The hardest part of morality was the knowledge of the wisdom whereby the precepts should be reduced to practice. The Scriptures had only the first element, that of aspiration; the other elements had been the growth of civilization, the diffusion of knowledge, and the rise of the sciences. If, then, it was possible to be moral without the Scriptures, there ought to be an end of the countless imputations which had been thrown upon Secularists, that they were without morality because they did not share the religious opinions of Christians. There were doubtless many excellent precepts in Scripture; but there were others of a different nature; and he claimed the right to accept the former and reject the latter—to make an eclecticism of whatever could guide or instruct him.

Mr. Grant said it was a mistake to suppose that Christianity overlooked those principles in human nature to which morality appealed. There was a sense to be educated, doubtless; and the Bible educated that sense. Mr. Holyoake seemed to imagine that the sense of beauty would be very much associated with morals, and that morality was sufficiently taught apart from the Bible. In what nation was it so taught? and what man had Secularists for a perfect model of morality? If it was argued that cultivation without the Bible was sufficient, he would point to Greece, whose artists furnished us in modern times with the highest standards of beauty; and where, according to the infidel Hume, a man of the highest merit might be such a one as with us would pass for a parricide, an assassin, and a perjurer. We now look with horror and execration upon what the Greeks admired, just because Christ had cultivated the moral sense within us. Mr. Holyoake said that the Christian doctrine was to leave evil for rectification in the next life—but what said the Scriptures? "Godliness is profitable for all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come." Mr. Grant then entered into a critical examination of Mr. Holyoake's arguments on the previous evening, against the existence of a special Providence in material things. Instead of the motto, "Spiritual dependence may lead to material destruction," he might employ another and a truer—Material dependence may, and often does, lead to material destruction. Those who depended on the Snig's-end philosophy found that out in the land scheme; and those who relied on Harmony Hall and the Queenwood Estate bubble found, to their cost, the shallowness of Secular promises, and that material dependence led to material destruction. More suffered in the Harmony Amazon than in the late disaster. He, Mr. Grant, could spend all his time in exposing the South Sea Bubbles and Eldorados which the science of puffing, so ably illustrated by Mr. Holyoake, had created from the providence of man; whilst the providence of God had created the fields of Australia to meet the wants of the world, and fall in with the growth of science, religion, and civilization. The truest regard for the material welfare of the poor was exhibited by the Christian community—a fact strikingly illustrated on the occasion of the late cholera. If the poor were in want they applied to the



religious, and especially to ministers; and so far did many belie the pretence, that Christians disregarded the body because they regarded the soul, that they actually made religion the ground of their appeal. Was not every failure in business, every robbery of a savings-bank, a proof that material dependence might lead to material destruction? When men slept at Holmfirth, depending on embankments and engineers, material safeguards, the defence gave way and they were materially destroyed; whilst the spiritual principles of religion assembled men together to alleviate the calamity. Spiritual dependence could not lead to material destruction. It was not his belief in Providence that set his house on fire; it was not his prayer for pardon through Christ and the Bread of Life for his soul which lessened his loaf or deprived him of work. These inevitable evils would come even if he were a sceptic,—only then he would have no inward sunshine to alleviate the treatment of that Nature which Mr. Holyoake praised for goodness and wisdom, and then vilified as the procedure of Divine Providence. The idea of a treasure in heaven was as true to the Christian as that of money in a bank to a merchant. The one knew that there might be panics, and read in the *Times* how Consols rose and fell; the other knew that his hopes were not exposed to fluctuations. This did not dishearten him for hard work, but prepared him for those evils which Nature might bring, for he alone was superior to Nature, and found in calamities that which ministered to his moral discipline. Secularism could not postpone death. We pray and people die; Mr. Holyoake prayed and people died; he does not pray and still they die; and it was a Baconian induction that prayer did not kill them, and, therefore, spiritual dependence did not lead to material destruction. The doctrine of providence, which Mr. Holyoake had dressed up in harlequin fashion to divert the audience from the proposed subject of discussion, was too great to receive justice among a thousand other topics, and too important to be set aside with the exclamations of a weak girl (Miranda). It should be remembered that those calamities which came from the course of Nature's laws were not set down against Nature, but against God, and adduced against Christianity as if those material evils came from its spiritual principles. A proper view of providence would show how those evils were turned to account. As calamities led to science—so by evils men were trained for enjoyment. If God constantly interfered, nothing would be certain; and instead of the regular miracle of Nature, we should be confused by the irregular miracles of Mr. Holyoake's short-sighted and very special providence. Christianity condemned the principles with which Mr. Holyoake reproached it; for, when the Saviour was tempted to cast himself down as a spiritual dependence in opposition to material laws, he for ever taught us to avoid all needless danger, and said, "It is written, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." In the case of the "Amazon," on what did the passengers depend? Did they buy a spiritual berth, and tempt the sea in the frail boat of a special theory? or did they trust the stout timber and the hardy sailors? Which dependence then destroyed them? Was it not the ship that failed? Did their prayers set it on fire? They trusted the ship and the crew, and material dependence led to the destruction of their bodies; while their prayers saved their souls, and crowned a temporal calamity with eternal happiness.

Mr. Holyoake said, that many men had been denounced as Free-thinkers for making such a speech as had been made by Mr. Grant. It had been the boast of Christians that their heavenly Father was an ever-present help in time of need; but now he (Mr. Holyoake) was laughed at for representing that as the Christian doctrine. Mr. Grant was certainly at variance with St. James, who said that the prayer of faith would save the sick (ch.v. ver. 15); and instanced the case of Elijah, whose prayers caused the rain to cease, and then to fall. If St. James was to be believed, Christianity had no need whatever of science, either for health or for rain. Christ said, "Whatever ye ask in my name, believing, that ye shall receive." Surely if these words were true, they who embarked in the "Amazon" had a right to expect that they would be protected. If his (Mr. Holyoake's) views were perversions of prayer and providence, the views of St. James were the same. Mr. Grant had lately heard the Rev. Newman Hall deliver an official sermon, in which he said that the efficacy of prayer was a fundamental doctrine of Independency; that it was not a mere decent, comely ceremony, but an actual presentation of petitions to an omnipotent and gracious Prince, who had promised to bestow upon his children inestimable blessings, and manifest himself unto them as he did not unto the world. Now, he would ask, what advantage had Christians in this respect which the Secularists had not, and how did they procure it? Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in her preface to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had said, "The great cause of human liberty is in the hands of One of whom it is said, 'He shall deliver the needy when he crieth, the poor, and him that hath no helper.'" This sentence had been received by all the kingdom, as the statement of what the Christian religion would do. Now, he would ask, were not the negro race needy? Did they not cry unto God? And did deliverance come? Who had not heard prayers for help a thousand times in the chapels and prayer-meetings of the kingdom? Certainly, he never heard the doctrines called in question before by an evangelical minister. Mr. Grant now denied it; and could he (Mr. Holyoake) be wrong in saying that science was the providence of man, bringing to him, as it did, that help in ten thousand cases which Christianity plainly could not? that science which Christianity so frequently opposed, and so seldom heartily supported. He had heard Mr. Grant say that, but for the Bible, men would not know that it was wrong to murder their

enemies. A Hindoo writer had said, "Although my enemies would kill me, I wish not to fight them?" Confucius said that the actual love of virtue would allure like human beauty. Plato said, "It is better to die than to sin; it is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong." And what could be more beautiful than the Persian maxim—

"The sandal tree perfumes when riven  
The axe that laid it low :  
Let man, who hopes to be forgiven,  
Forgive and bless his foe."

These were sentiments which had originated in the minds of persons in different ages, far removed from Christianity. If, then, they could have originated such sentiments (and they were as beautiful and profound as anything in the Scriptures), was it not possible that there might be morality independent of scriptural authority? Mr. Grant said that men were debased in ancient times, but were there no vices current amongst ourselves? His argument was not that Christians had no morality, but that Secularists had some also, and that they had a right to be considered as virtuous, as moral, and as innocent, as any other class of society, although they shared not the Christian faith. The Secularist doctrine was aptly embodied in an abstract from a prologue from Beaumont and Fletcher:—

"A man is his own star, and the soul  
That can render an honest and a perfect man,  
Commanding all light, all influence, and all fate,  
Nothing to him comes early, or too late.  
Our acts our angels are, if good; if ill,  
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

St. Paul seemed to have no notion of that doctrine when he said, "If the dead rise not, what advantage is it to me? Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Such was the doctrine of the sensualist, and not of the man who was conscious that right and wrong were inherent in human nature. If a man endeavoured to find out what was right morally, he might discover it by experiment, for the issue could be tested by the experience of this life; but with respect to future-world truths he must die to find out whether they were right or wrong. If morality existed independent of scriptural authority, why should Christians surround the death-bed of Secularists with gloom? Were they not as good citizens, as good subjects, and as good in all the relations of life as themselves? If they did not walk by the Christian light they had a light of their own. If they had not Christian reasons for being virtuous they had reasons of their own. Their means must be different, their mode must be less perfect than the Christian mode; but surely it was possible, if they appealed to human nature in the sense which he had explained, that they could guide and control men, and induce the progress of mankind, as well as Christians themselves.

Mr. Grant said he did not deny the Christian doctrine of providence, but the doctrine laid down by Mr. Holyoake respecting a miraculous interference with the ordinary course of the laws of Nature. The New Testament did not authorize prayer for defending ourselves from the physical evils which might arise in the course of nature. As to prayer saving the sick, Mr. Holyoake ought to know that all Christians, except Roman Catholics, were agreed that miracles ceased with the apostles; and with reference to Elijah, the special providence of Judaism was not the special providence of Christianity—the former being chiefly for the defence of the body, and the latter for the cultivation and enlargement of the soul. Christ said, "Whatever ye shall ask in my name"—that is, on his authority, according to his example. And what was his example? "Father not my will, but thine, be done." While quoting from James to prove the efficacy of faith prayer, he should have read another passage from the same apostle: "What doth it profit a man, though he say he hath faith and have not works? Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." Mr. Grant then endeavoured to show that spiritual dependence might make men independent of material destruction; instancing the cases of apostles and martyrs who had been sustained in their sufferings and persecutions by the consolation of the gospel, and who by their heroism had secured our present liberty—a heroism which in a small way Secularists sometimes boasted of, but in the case of Christians, condemned as meek endurance and cowardice. In Madagascar a furious tiger queen slew thousands of Christians who had been transformed from savages into heroes; whilst her son, who had been converted to Christianity, had proclaimed liberty to all, and opened his ports to every flag. Austria, the great stronghold of despotism, feared nothing so much as the Bible, which was instinctively felt by tyrants to be the precursor of mental independence—it was therefore a proscribed book. In Austrian Tuscany the Madias were now the true soldiers of Italy on whose spirit of endurance Mazzini would mainly rely. These would give efficacy to their principles by the force of sympathy and suffering, conquering all opposition, and vindicating the truth of that condemned, but noble saying, "The meek shall inherit the earth;" exhibiting the while, in all the eloquence of reality, what in language he had so poorly displayed, that spiritual dependence made men independent of material destruction. Their sufferings also taught them how to pray and what to pray for—not for a miraculous material liberation, but for strength of soul to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." Mr. Grant concluded by reading two letters from Francesco and Rosa Madias, to show the strength and consolation afforded them by the principles they had espoused; and calling on Mr. Holyoake to show, which he contended he had not done, what benefits would accrue to mankind from the removal of Christianity and the substitution of Secularism.

The discussion was then adjourned to Thursday, the 10th inst., when the topic of debate will be, "The death of Christ—its policy and its example." In

making this announcement, Mr. Hinton earnestly appealed to both the disputants, whether it would not be possible for them to treat that subject with more seriousness of manner than had been observed on the present and former occasions. Both Mr. Grant and Mr. Holyoake, seemed to express their approval of the suggestion.

#### OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.

A general meeting of delegates of the working classes of the metropolis took place on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's-hall, "as an organized demonstration of the feelings and opinions of the labouring population of the metropolis in favour of the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays." It was stated that delegates had been elected from every branch of labour, representing the sentiments of 92,500 working men. About 100 delegates occupied the platform, and the body of the hall and the spacious gallery were densely crowded with the general public, chiefly members of the working classes.

Mr. Henry Mayhew was called on to preside amidst loud cheering. He said the meeting was remarkable from its representative character, the whole of the London trades having been polled, and the delegates represented about 100,000 of their fellow-workmen [cheers]. It was one of the most righteous meetings ever held [cheers]. Their object was not to encourage Sunday labour or to abridge the poor man's rest, but to ensure to him the means of rational rest and improvement [hear]. The Puritans would have them believe that this was to commit a national sin. Was it national righteousness to keep the people brutally ignorant, and deny them any pleasures more intellectual than gin and tobacco? A country which did this could be neither nationally righteous nor nationally wise. The question was, was there to be any medium attraction on the Lord's-day between religious exercises and debasing sensuality? It had been proved to be impossible to make the people religious by Act of Parliament; multitudes would not go to church; and it was at least desirable to wean the minds of such, by intellectual pursuits, from gross and debasing pleasures [cheers]. Some urged that there was a Divine command for the Sabbath to be kept strictly, and to this consideration they first addressed themselves. They did not reject the authority of a Divine command, but merely claimed the common Protestant right of interpreting the injunctions of Scripture according to their consciences [cheers]. Mr. Mayhew then examined the authority for the present Sabbath law, which, he said, was not found in the New Testament. Some relied on the passages which spoke of the disciples coming together "on the first day of the week." But this merely showed that the early Christians were accustomed to meet on that day, not in compliance with any direct command. There was no injunction to abstain from labour or worldly enjoyment on that day. So far from this, the observance of the day was evidently regarded as one of the "weak and beggarly elements" of Judaism. During the first and second centuries of Christianity, it appeared from a letter of Pliny, jun., that the Christians were accustomed to meet for prayer on a certain day of the week; but there was no mention of abstaining from labour or worldly occupation on that day. The same appeared from the writings of Justin the Martyr, and others. As early as Tertullian's time, Sunday was observed as a day of Christian rejoicing, the Christians indulging in mirth and festivity [hear, hear]. A decree of the council of Gangres, in Paphlagonia, A.D. 357, anathematized those who passed the Sunday in bodily mortification; and an edict of Constantine, while exhorting to a general rest from labour, made an exception in favour of agricultural labourers. Beza declared that the practice of total abstinence from labour on Sunday, though brought in by Constantine with good intent, was to be condemned, as not abolishing Judaism, but merely shifting it to another day. The early reformers held similar opinions. Cranmer, in his Catechism of 1588, claimed for Christians full liberty to select their own day for religious observances and rest from labour. Melancthon declared that the non-observance of such day ought not to be regarded as sin. Calvin proposed to transfer the observance from Sunday to Thursday, as a proper exercise of Christian liberty, at the same time denying any obligation to observe one day in seven. It was a tradition that when John Knox visited Calvin on the Sunday, he found his austere coadjutor bowling on the bowling-green, and it was customary with the bishops and clergy to recreate themselves in this way after divine service [cheers and laughter]. The notion of a strict rest on the Sunday being obligatory on Christians was first promulgated by Dr. Bonn, in 1594; it was opposed by many divines, but was warmly espoused by the Puritans. The dogma found its way into the "Westminster Catechism," and had thus come down to our day. Paley, in his "Moral and Political Philosophy," admitted that there was no injunction by Christ or his apostles for an abstinence from labour on the Sunday, but that it was merely an ordinance of human institution [hear]. Some might say that, even if this were so, the fact should be withheld from the people, lest it should lead to a general desecration of the Sabbath. This would be one of the pious frauds for which bigots were so notorious [cheers]. If the strict observance of the day were an idol of the conventicle, the sooner it was overthrown, and the institution placed on its right footing (the improvement of the body and mind of the labourer), the better [cheers]. The observance should rest on the necessity of our physical nature for a certain portion of relaxation, and to those eternal principles of justice, which were at least as obligatory as revelation [hear]. The social grounds for the observance of the day he should postpone till next Wednesday, to which time this meeting would be adjourned.



He would conclude by reading the declaration of the working men which had been drawn up and signed. It was as follows:—

1. That the working men wish it to be understood that they are in no way desirous of questioning the authority of the decrees upon which the institution of the Sabbath in this country is founded, but merely assert for themselves the right to interpret those decrees as their conscience dictates.
2. That the mode of observing the Sunday among the early Christians proves incontestably that the present Sabbath is a social rather than a divine institution.
3. That the Sabbath, whether viewed as a divine or a social institution, is designed especially for the benefit of the labourer.
4. That while the working classes are desirous of obtaining such a relaxation of the present rigorous mode of observing the Sabbath as will bring it back to its true uses—the recreation and refreshing of the labourer—they are likewise especially anxious to guard the day of rest against any other encroachment than what is absolutely necessary, and at the same time to procure for their fellow workmen who may be engaged in ministering to their necessities on the Sunday some other day of rest in the week, so that the boon of the Sabbath may be equally extended to all.
5. That the working classes, moreover, desire no infringement of the day of rest, but such as is absolutely required for their physical and intellectual necessities.
6. That physical recreation is as necessary to the working man as food and drink is to him on the Sabbath.
7. That refined and intellectual enjoyment as well as the means of obtaining information are even more necessary to the working man than physical recreation on the Sabbath; and that if these necessities be denied him on the present day of rest, then two Sabbaths must be appointed in the week, one day to be observed as a day of mere repose, and the other as a day for the recreation of the mental and bodily energies of the labourer.

Mr. Prideaux, a delegate from the cabinet-makers, moved the adoption of the declaration. He said this was neither more nor less than a battle with priests and creedmongers [cheers]. It was as though only priests and publicans were God's ministers on that day [cheers]. The declaration contained no infraction of any individual right; it left every one free to act according to the dictates of his conscience.

Mr. W. Newton seconded the resolution with great pleasure, and said he subscribed to every one of the principles embodied in the declaration. He would avoid the theological part of the question, and regard it as purely a question of social interest and benefit. Both physical and intellectual recreation were necessary for the people; their life was not to be one round of brute toil and repose. Not only was this necessary, but it would be obtained [cheers]. Sunday was the only day on which those who worked every day for twelve hours could relax themselves or derive mental improvement. It was not by closing the Crystal Palace that people could be forced to attend church [hear, hear]. If they were debarred from higher recreations they would seek those of a more debasing character [hear]. He agreed with Dr. Cumming that the desire for relaxation was the necessary rebound of the slavish devotion to Mammon during the week; but how was it that the clergy had never found this out till now, when they imagined their own interests were threatened? [cheers.] The clergy had no right to complain of this state of things, for if they had not actually promoted it, they had tacitly admitted it, while setting themselves up as the guardians of the public morals [cheers]. They had reposed on the support of the middle classes, whose pew rents and subscriptions to schools had purchased them immunity in their oppression of the working men [cheers]. But it was patent to the world that the priests of this country had now ceased to hold dominion over the minds of the people [cheers]. Either the priests lacked the will or the power to remedy the state of things complained of; and that being so, it was for the people to plead their own cause with the Legislature. Dr. Cumming said if the Crystal Palace were opened on Sunday, the same permission must be extended to the British Museum and exhibitions of various kinds [cheers]. But the argument told the other way—if the clergy were powerful enough to close the Crystal Palace on Sundays, they might close Hampton Court, and stop the running of railways and steamboats, in the vain attempt to force people to church [hear]. The truth was, this was not a question between the Crystal Palace and the Church, but between the Crystal Palace and Battersea-fields—between it and public-houses, beer-shops, and other less reputable places of resort [cheers]. By raising the amusements of the people, their habits and morals would be improved; and they would thus be brought nearer to a religious frame of mind, and elevated in the social scale [cheers]. Instead of opposing this measure, the clergy ought to go hand-in-hand with the working classes in seeking to obtain the boon; they would thereby do more real good than by all their learned polemical disquisitions [cheers]. If they wished the working classes to have no enjoyment at all, they should first set the example [hear, hear].

Mr. Ferdinando, delegate of the silk weavers, said he represented the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, where there had lately been a large supply of churches; but he could state that not more than one in fifty of the weavers attended those churches [hear, hear]. They were low in the social scale, and their remuneration was a positive disgrace to the community. He could not tell how they lived; they lingered on from day to day; but it was one of the greatest problems that could be proposed—how they maintained their existence? [hear, hear.] Most of them spent the Sunday in-doors; they scarcely dared venture out, on account of their lowered position. But they were anxious for the opening of the Crystal Palace, as a means of intellectual improvement, and of consequent amelioration of their condition. They worked from 14 to 16 hours a day, and their average earnings were 10s. a week. Some of the better class, whose clothing was a little decent, ventured out on the Sunday, not to church, but on short excursions, and in the evening occupied themselves with discussions on moral and intellectual subjects [hear, hear]. He was confident that the Crystal Palace would be opened on the Sunday, for the public

opinion and the intelligent portion of the press were in favour of it [cheers].

Mr. Read (the bakers' delegate) said that no class more needed healthful recreation than the trade he represented. They had hitherto been denied this needful rest, by the clergy amongst others; for the Bishop of London said that by one baker staying at home, twenty persons were allowed to go to church [hear, hear]. The bakers of the metropolis worked from sixteen to twenty-one hours a-day, with short and irregular intervals for rest, and some at the East End actually worked 144 hours in the week. It was most important to this body of men that some additional means of relaxation should be afforded them [hear, hear]. Dr. Cumming admitted that not more than a dozen bakers, though a large number of them were Scotchmen, attended his church [hear, hear].

The resolution was then put and carried, with not more than seven dissentients. Loud cheering followed the announcement of the result.

The Rev. J. T. Baylee, Secretary of the Lord's-day Observance Society, who announced himself as a working clergyman, expressed his wish to speak.

The Chairman said the meeting was confined to working men and their representatives, but he was willing to waive the rule in favour of the rev. gentleman [cheers].

Mr. Baylee said he claimed the privilege of an Englishman to correct some misrepresentations that had been made. The Chairman's argument had gone to prove that the Sabbath was designed both for the recreation of the working man and for his labour ["No, no," and interruption]. He was an advocate for every man enjoying the Sabbath according to his conscience, but let him do nothing to interfere with another's enjoyment of the same [cheers, and cries of "The bishops"]. He, for one, never employed his fellow-men on the Sabbath ["hear, hear," and cries of "Time"]. The meeting becoming impatient, and somewhat clamorous, the rev. gentleman exclaimed, "Ah! you're afraid; you dare not listen to argument or to the truth." [Great uproar, amidst which the rev. gentleman retired.]

Mr. Newton announced that the meeting would be adjourned at its close till the following Wednesday (this) evening, when it is to re-assemble in Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. Webster proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, man, which was seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AT LEEDS.—On Friday, the Roman Catholic Literary Institute held a grand *soirée* at the Music Hall, Leeds, to which an extraordinary interest was given by the presence of Cardinal Wiseman, who occupied the chair on the occasion. The hall was filled in every part by the Roman Catholic body of Leeds and the surrounding towns. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. Joseph Holdforth. The Rev. John Wilson followed, endeavouring, at some length, to rebut the charge that Catholics do not value education in the masses of the people. The Hon. Charles Langdale, in moving the first sentiment, "The alliance of science and religion," admitted that it was now impossible to stop the course of education, that the question to decide was simply the kind of education that should be promoted, and argued that all education should, to be beneficial, be moral and religious in its character. Sir William Lawson, Bart., moved a sentiment expressive of delight at the formation and prosperity of such institutions as the Leeds Catholic Literary Institute. Cardinal Wiseman said that science had nowhere flourished more, or originated more sublime or useful discoveries, than where it had been pursued under the influence of the Catholic religion. As to the persecution of Galileo by the Church, it was not until he made his discoveries a theological question that the Church interfered.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES ON POPE.—On Wednesday evening this accomplished writer and dramatist delivered the first of two lectures on Popery, in the City Hall, Glasgow, in presence of a crowded and highly respectable audience. Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton, occupied the chair. The lecture, which occupied the learned gentleman two hours in its delivery, pointed out the rottenness of the grounds upon which the most eminent Romish dialecticians and theologians have contended that the Church of Rome is the true church.

MR. HENRY VINCENT AT DUMFRIES.—We had heard much, and read something, of Henry Vincent and his oratory, and high as were the expectations which we had formed of him, they were more than realized when we heard him for the first time, on Monday evening last, in the Free Church, George-street. We were struck with his appearance, the earnestness of his countenance, and the whole intellectual *physique* of the man. Mr. Vincent has all the qualities of a great and finished orator. With the exception of Chalmers, we never listened to a nobler burst of eloquence than Mr. Vincent's peroration on Monday night; it was truly grand.—*Dumfries Standard*.—Mr. Vincent has been making a most successful tour through Scotland; addressing enormous meetings on the intellectual and moral elevation of the people. All classes of the population have crowded round him, and have greeted his advanced opinions with marked favour and enthusiasm. He is to visit Scotland in the autumn to deliver his course of lectures upon Cromwell and the Commonwealth of England, in most of the chief towns.

FALLS OF CLIFF.—There have been two more falls of cliffs on the South Devon Railway—the last a very extensive one. Altogether, there have recently been four falls; and had a train been passing at the time, the effects could hardly have failed to be appalling.

## AMERICAN SLAVERY.

## BREAKFAST AT MANCHESTER.

The recent Peace Conference at Manchester appears to have been taken advantage of for convening a meeting of the friends of the Anti-slavery cause, which was held on Saturday morning, the 29th ult., at the Friends' school-room, Jackson-street, Deansgate. On this occasion, the Manchester friends very liberally provided breakfast, of which about seventy persons partook; but this number was increased before the business of the meeting commenced.

Mr. Joseph Sturge officiated as Chairman; and, in a few general remarks, stated the circumstances under which the meeting had been called. He had at first rather discouraged the attempt to mix up two good things together, but he felt glad the meeting had been convened, and considered it a very proper step, as it might be the means of stimulating the friends of the Anti-slavery cause to make increased exertions for its advancement. He had much pleasure in introducing L. A. Chamerovzow, the successor of his friend, John Scoble, in the Secretaryship of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, who had prepared a few resolutions which would be submitted for the approval of the meeting.

Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow said he felt very glad this opportunity had been afforded him of making acquaintance with those who were co-operating to promote the success of the Anti-slavery movement. The meeting had been called for the purpose of stimulating into greater activity the Anti-slavery spirit which had been awakened by the appearance of Mrs. Stowe's admirable work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was to be regretted, perhaps, that the peculiar circumstances under which they had met together had left very little time for the preparation of more important measures than would be submitted to them. But the object was to make a beginning. He then briefly adverted to the nature of the resolutions, and concluded by expressing an earnest wish that any differences which at present existed among the co-workers in the Anti-slavery cause might not prevent their cordially co-operating for the destruction of slavery. We had to strengthen the hands of American abolitionists, who were engaged in a deadly struggle, and looked to receive our sympathy. Public opinion in England materially influenced the American mind, which we had to bring to a full consciousness of the guilt and sin of slavery before we could expect to see that heinous system abolished.

The first resolution, moved by Mr. Robert Charleton, of Bristol, and seconded by Mr. Edmund Sturge, was as follows:—

That this meeting considers it desirable at this time to make a special effort to stimulate into action the Anti-slavery feeling existing in this country, and therefore recommends that the friends of the cause should endeavour, for this purpose, to reconstitute, in their several neighbourhoods, all local organizations, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society in London; to form new ones where none now exist; to promote the circulation of the *Anti-slavery Reporter*, as a means of diffusing information.

The second resolution was moved by Dr. Lovell, of London, and seconded by the Rev. G. Stevenson, of Camberwell. It was to this effect:—

That this meeting, holding "slavery to be a sin and a crime before God," and being of opinion that it is mainly supported by the consumption of slave-grown products, would earnestly recommend all who are seeking the overthrow of this heinous system, to wash their hands of all participation in the guilt of slavery by giving a decided preference to such articles as they have reason to believe are the produce of free labour.

A conversation now arose, in the course of which, allusion was made to the difficulty of procuring a constant and varied supply of free labour cotton manufacture, that could be depended upon as genuine. Mr. Josias Brown then came forward, and gave much interesting information on this subject. It was encouraging to learn that the demand for free labour cotton was on the increase, and that as much free labour cotton can be had from America and the West Indies as would suffice for all present requirements, and to spare. Additional capital was necessary to secure the lots as they came in, and to encourage the sending in of particular kinds fit for manufacturing into goods of medium quality.

The third resolution was then put from the Chair, and seconded by James Clark, of Street:—

That this meeting, aware of the peculiar difficulties which exist in procuring a sufficient and constant supply of free labour cotton for manufacture, thus interposing an obstacle to the furnishing for sale of a greater variety of piece goods, and similar articles in general use, is of opinion that inquiry should be set on foot in Manchester, with a view to ascertain the best mode of overcoming these difficulties.

Mr. Sturge said that Mr. George Bradshaw had promised to give his attention to this subject, so far as furnishing a few names of dependable persons, to whom might be committed the carrying out of this resolution.

## THE TRIBUTE TO MRS. STOWE.

We are informed that the tribute to Mrs. Beecher Stowe for Anti-slavery purposes, has been cordially responded to in many places. The Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society, Birmingham, will be happy to supply information to all who wish to be included in this important movement—important as affording indubitable evidence to the Americans that our sympathies are directed to a practical end, and which should receive serious support wherever the reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has extended. An eminent Abolitionist, writing from New York, says, "I wish somebody would take advantage of the present extraordinary interest in your country on the subject of American slavery, to help us revive and prosecute the Anti-slavery enterprise in this country." This gentleman is a correspondent of Mrs. Stowe's, and in a letter just received, he says, "She is engaged in writing her Key to 'Uncle Tom,' a book of facts, establishing the fact of all her statements and illustra-



tions. She keeps several young persons about her to assist in answering letters, &c." The Birmingham committee have received more generous contributions from Leicester and Dewsbury than from any other places hitherto. At Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Worcester, the work has been entered on with spirit. At Bristol and Birmingham 100 collectors, or more, have come forward.

The following letter, from the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, was read at a meeting, the other day, in Glasgow:—

December 14, 1852.

Dear Sir,—I was most deeply and gratefully touched by your kind letter, and by its certainly very unexpected contents. That Christian hearts in good old Scotland should turn so warmly towards me, seems to me like a dream; yet it is no less a most pleasant one. For myself, I can claim no merit in that work which has been the cause of this. It was an instinctive, irresistible outburst, and had no more merit in it than a mother's wailing for her first-born. The success of the work, so strange, so utterly unexpected, only astonishes me. I can only say, that this bubble of my mind has arisen on the mighty stream of a *Divine purpose*, and even a bubble may go far on such a tide. I am much of my time pressed down with a heavy sadness, "for the hurt of the daughter of my people;" it is so horrible—so sad—such a dishonour to Christ and His cause! But, again, when I see that a Spirit above me is issuing this feeble work-book, choosing the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, then I have hope. Why has He given it this success, unless He means some mercy to the cause? Please say to those Christian friends who have sent me the invitation in your letter that I gladly accept it. Though, when I get there, I fear that they may be disappointed. I never was much to see, and now I am in feeble health, worn and weary. I am now putting through the press another work, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," containing all the facts and documents which confirm the story: truth—darker and sadder, and more painful to write, than the fiction was. I shall call Heaven and earth to witness to the deeds which have been done here. Alas! that I should do it. Should God spare my life till April, I trust to mingle prayers and Christian affection with the Christians of Scotland.—Yours, in the Gospel of Jesus, H. B. Stowe.

The celebrated "Uncle Tom" is continuing his course through the world. It is known in Russia by a French translation, most negligently done; the writer, who is, however, a man of talent, appearing only anxious to be first in the field. The work has great success in Russia, and the police do not interfere with it. A translation into Russian by an eminent writer is about to appear by the authorization of the Government.

Great excitement had been created in Philadelphia in consequence of the arrest of a free negro, charged with enticing slaves to desert their masters in Maryland. An attempt was made to convey the prisoner to Anne Arundel county to answer the charge, but he was taken by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and lodged in prison. In the Virginia House of Delegates a bill had been reported which provides for the appointment of overseers, who are to be required to hire out, at public auction, all free persons of colour to the highest bidder and to pay into the State Treasury the sums accruing from such hire. The sums are to be devoted in future to sending free persons of colour beyond the limits of the State. At the expiration of five years, all free persons of colour remaining in the State are to be sold into slavery to the highest bidder at public auction, the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the public Treasury, provided that said free persons of colour shall be allowed the privilege of becoming the slaves of any free white person whom they may select, on the payment by such person of a fair price. The *Charleston Courier* says that a considerable rise has occurred in the slave-market, and gives the following quotations:—"At public auction Thomas Ryan and Son sold 15 likely negroes for 10,365 dollars, or an average of 691 dollars. Three boys, aged about 17, brought the following sums—namely, 1,065, 1,035, 1,010, and two 1,000, making an average of 1,022 dollars. Capers and Heyward sold a gang of 109 negroes in families. Two or three families averaged from 1,000 to 1,100 dollars for each individual, and the entire sale averaged 550 dollars. C. G. Whitney sold two likely female house-servants, one at 1,100 and the other at 1,190 dollars."

**A BURGLAR SHOT.**—A fine-built young man has been shot at Shoreham while engaged in committing a burglary. Many robberies had recently taken place at Shoreham, the offenders going several times to the same house. At one of them a watch was kept. A noise was heard at night in a pantry. The door had been locked, and the watchers could not enter; but through a window they called upon a man who was in the place to surrender. He scoffed at them. He was fired at twice; the first shot did not take effect, but the second charge lodged in his side. He got through a window probably assisted by confederates; but in a few minutes afterwards he was found lying dead on the ground.

**ELIZABETH VICKERS** was yesterday committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, by the Lambeth magistrates, for the murder of Mr. W. Jones. Additional evidence against her was produced. A police officer deposed to having seen marks of blood on the couch, on which the deceased was represented to have died, on a pillow-case and a sheet. The house was in a shocking state of filth. Another witness deposed that a silver snuff-box, silver watch, and other articles of the deceased, had been left in pawn to him by the prisoner. They were identified by Mr. Jones's nephew. The prisoner was extremely violent during the investigation, flatly contradicting the witnesses. Her solicitor was obliged to interfere, and request her to be quiet.

## Ireland.

### THE SPLIT IN THE IRISH BRIGADE.

An open-air demonstration in behalf of "religious equality" was held at Kells, in the county of Meath, yesterday week. Some two or three thousand persons assembled, but nobody of imperial notoriety except Mr. Frederick Lucas and Dr. Gray. The Carlow election was styled a "great popular victory," and the traitors Keogh and Sadleir were duly denounced as the betrayers of their country. In the evening there was a dinner. "The Pope" preceded the Queen as a toast. Mr. Lucas confirmed the surmises that existed at one time in London as to the friendly relations between the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and the demagogues of the Brigade. The Tenant-righters, he said, had got more from the Derby Government than from the Whigs and Peelites; Mr. Disraeli would be worth six members, in the Tenure Bills Committee—if the Irish do not make an enemy of him. Soldiers were held in reserve during this meeting, but not needed.

Despite the above demonstration, the Brigade does not seem to prosper. Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, M.P. for the county of Clare, in a letter addressed to the *Dublin Evening Post*, expresses his condemnation of the "indiscriminate abuse with which Mr. Keogh and Mr. Sadleir are assailed." The hon. gentleman says:—

I confess I prefer seeing the Executive power in Ireland wielded by men who are favourable to the liberties of the people, who have vigour and capacity enough to insure an impartial administration of the law, and courage sufficient to restrain all partisan demonstrations in the local tribunals of the country; and I quite agree with my respected friend, Sharman Crawford, that the censure now inflicted on the two gentlemen is, at least, premature.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, in an address to his constituents, gives it as his humble opinion that the present Ministry should get a fair trial.

Until I find that they fail in the support of the principles which I believe they honestly mean to uphold, I, with your approval, will give them my humble support.

Dr. McKnight, of the Tenant League, pertinaciously follows up, in the *Banner of Ulster*, the indictment against Mr. George Henry Moore, and reiterates in broad terms the charge of coquetry between the leader of "religious equality" and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. Meanwhile, Mr. Sharman Crawford, in a letter to Dr. McKnight, recommends the formation of a committee, or body distinct from the League, to watch over the interests of the tenants and the progress of Mr. Serjeant Shee's measure in Parliament.

The Earl of St. Germans rode into Dublin on Thursday afternoon. He was received and preceded to the Castle by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, and cheered, in passing the College, by the students. The Countess of St. Germans and the Ladies Eliot were also cordially greeted.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, February 9.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence from Paris dated yesterday says:—

"The Carnival is at its height, and the Boulevards have been completely encumbered all day with masqueraders, spectators, and the principal procession of the Bœuf Gras." M. de Rovigo and M. de Mirabaud have been set at liberty. Numerous arrests have been made in Ardèche and other parts of the country of persons charged with singing seditious songs. Several coffee-houses in the departments where the Republicans and Socialists have assembled have been closed by order of the authorities. The *Moniteur* publishes a report addressed by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor, in which he announces an equilibrium in the receipts and expenditure for the present year without the imposition of new taxes. The Bourse was somewhat firmer yesterday.

The news from the seat of war is more favourable for the Montenegrins. Prince Daniel has succeeded in interrupting the communication which had been established between the Reis Pasha (the Commander of the eastern Herzegovine corps) and Omer Pasha in the valley of the Zetta. The former has been dislodged from his position at Povia, near Ostrogh, and forced to fall back upon Nicksich in the Herzegovine. In the series of engagements which preceded Reis Pasha's retreat, a whole battalion of Turks is said to have been destroyed. It is also related that women and children fight with desperate courage against the Vizier of Antivari's troops, which are posted in the neighbourhood of Monnt Suttermanu. Another telegraphic despatch, apparently of subsequent date, states that Omer Pach had sent in an ultimatum to Prince Daniel, requiring an answer by January 31. In case of failure, the whole country would then be militarily occupied. The line of the Pacha extended as far as to Kuschevi Moss, whence his troops menaced the capital of Montenegro.

The rulers of Baden begin to be ashamed of the position in which the zealotism of their officials has placed them as persecutors of letters. Orders have been given, says the *Frankfort Gazette*, that in future no functionary take upon him to confiscate a literary work without orders from the State Ministry.

**THE GOVERNMENT DECISION ON CONVOCATION.**—It is now understood that the Government has assured both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy-

men anxious for the revival of Convocation of its determination to interfere if Convocation attempts to enter into business beyond that which has been already transacted in framing an address to the Crown,—or if any factious attempt be made to resist the prorogation by the Archbishop. The address will be presented on the 16th, and the prorogation will immediately follow. Anxious that the Government should take an equally wise course in the matter of the Colonial Churches Bill, and of the Court of Appeal (which certain bishops are about to recommend), we understand that the joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Convocation will report—that certain bishops having undertaken to introduce a Clergy Discipline Bill their labours have ceased.—*Daily News*.

**PROTECTION DECENTLY INTERRED.**—In the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, we find the following paragraph:—"National Association for Protection."—We are compelled by pressure on our space to postpone until to-morrow our report of the meeting of this association, held yesterday." We will be less unkind than the *Herald*, and report the proceedings to-day. It is done in the briefest terms. The National Association for Protection is defunct; it expired on Monday from sheer inanition.—*Globe*.

**GOLD FOUND IN ARMAN.**—We learn that a course of prospecting has been going on of late on the Island of Arran, under the instruction of the Duke of Hamilton, the proprietor, and that gold has actually been found near the north end; to what extent, however, we are not yet able to say.—*North British Mail*.

**IRELAND.**—The *Times* of this morning very angrily records strange news from Ireland, which looks like a general compromise of justice and truth. Lord Roden and the Beers were to be restored, so said the electric wire, to the bench; the Attorney-General was to conduct the prosecution of the soldiers concerned in the Skimble-bridge affair; and Mr. Kirwan was to be permitted to resume his magisterial duties before his six months' suspension had expired.

**TWO DARING MURDERS** are recorded in this morning's papers, both of which were committed out of doors. On Saturday last, Mr. Blackmore, a respectable land surveyor residing at Clayhidon Mills, in Devonshire, had been collecting tithes, and in the evening he went into a roadside public-house called the White Horse, near Clayhidon, where he drank freely in company with three labouring men. They all left the public house together about one o'clock on Sunday morning, and at four o'clock the body of Mr. Blackmore was found about a quarter of a mile from his own house by his son and a servant man, stretched across the road in a dreadfully mangled state. The head was severely fractured and there was much blood scattered about the road. His purse, containing two five-pound notes, was found in the road by his side. The three men who left the house with the deceased were labourers, named George Sparks, Edmund Sparks, and James Hitchcock. They were at once taken into custody. George Sparks has confessed to having committed the crime with a pair of tongs. Himself and Hitchcock have been committed on a charge of "Wilful Murder."—Yesterday morning, a respectable man, named Toller, a commission agent, who resided, with his wife and four children, on Chadwell-heath, near Romford, for several years, was stopped on the high-road about three miles from Romford, as he was proceeding to Ilford to take the London train, by an ill-looking tramp. The ruffian struck Mr. Toller a violent blow on the head with a stick, which caused him to stagger. Mr. Toller called out for assistance, and his cries attracted the attention of a man and his wife at work in an adjoining field, who saw the murderer strike Mr. Toller repeatedly with the stick. They called out to the man to desist, and hastened towards the road, but before they could reach the end of the field they saw him take a clasp knife from his pocket, with which he deliberately cut the throat of his victim, and nearly severed his head from his body. The murderer immediately fled. He seems to have lost his way and come back to within three hundred yards of the spot where he committed the murder. He was immediately pointed out by the man Willis, who saw the murder committed, and was at once taken into custody by Metcalf, 142 K, who handcuffed him and proceeded with him to the station-house at Ilford.

**ANOTHER FABRICATION.**—A paragraph has been going the round of the English press, ascribing to General Changarnier the writing of a letter to friends in Paris, in which he is represented to say, "that he is profoundly convinced that war is inevitable in consequence of the armaments which are being prepared throughout all Europe. He adds that his friends the Bourbons ought not to lose time in concerting measures with a view to the restoration of Henry V." The General has written to the *Times* to say that he has not penned such a letter, nor anything resembling it. This is the third time that sentiments respecting war and invasion have been attributed to General Changarnier, which he has since disclaimed. We should be curious to know who are the concoctors of these lying and wicked fabrications that are flying about.

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, February 9.

We consider the trade to-day to be firm for every article, and that the tendency is for improvement in prices of all grain.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 2,110 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 800 qrs. Barley—English, 1,940 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 210 qrs. Oats—English, 480 qrs.; Irish, 4,510 qrs.; Foreign, 6,370 qrs. Flour—English, 970 qrs.; Foreign, 1,070 sacks.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom *Post-office ORDERS* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. W." Ross.—Our space this week is already pre-occupied.

"A Noncon Reader" must wait in patience. Such changes are better brought about by the course of events.

"S. Purcell."—We must reserve his letter till next week. Received for a Place of Worship for the Ragged Poor of Spitalfields, from Mr. John Clapham, £1 1s.

"H. W. Newton."—By the sale of church livings in the gift of the Crown.

"Veritas."—Declined.

We intend to publish a Second Edition of our next number, on Thursday, February 17, containing a full report of the speeches at the dinner to Dissenting M.P.'s on the preceding day.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1853.

## SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT and Convocation resume to-morrow the sessions interrupted by the arrival of Christmas, and the inexorable will of an invisible power. What is likely to be said, or done, or attempted, in the Jerusalem Chamber, we will not speculate upon. Nor is it needful to translate a page or two of the House of Commons notice-book into sequential sentences. Within twenty-four hours Mr. Speaker will have called on the "order of the day."

From the frequent and protracted sittings of the Cabinet, we judge Ministers would not be ill-pleased with a little longer grace. Well, that might have been granted; but the hour has struck, and they must meet the summons with the best face they can. They are not without warnings of what is required of them by the men who alone can make them strong. At a dinner given on Thursday to Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Frank Crossley, by the electors of Halifax, Sir Charles talked in vague epigrammatic fashion of extending the middle classes rather than extending the suffrage. He would proceed upon the basis of the Reform Act, to enfranchise men of intelligence and independence who might not live in ten-pound houses. But he was "against extending the franchise too far or too fast." Honest Mr. Frank Crossley, however, advised his colleague, amid loud cheers, not to be a party to any milk-and-water scheme of Reform—but "fearlessly to bring forward a bold measure, and if they cannot carry it, throw themselves upon the country." At a *soirée* of Lancashire reformers, held the same evening, there was more plain speaking. Mr. Milner Gibson warned Ministers of the danger of tampering with popular expectations, by confessing to his own reliance on their integrity—Mr. Bright, by a hypothetical description and denunciation of the apprehended treachery. We shall not, probably, have long to wait for an intimation of the course resolved upon by the Government: to-morrow evening, it is understood, Lord John Russell will volunteer a statement of Ministerial intentions.

There have been other political réunions during the week—Mr. Fox, with the electors of Oldham; the Right Hon. Mr. Christopher, with his Lincolnshire constituents; the Radical Reformers of Wales, to concert measures for improving the representation of the Principality; and the scanty remnant of the Protectionist party, at their once famous rooms in Bond-street, for the formal dissolution of the Protection to Native Industry Association.

The Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, confirm our corrected estimate of the effect of emigration upon the growth of our population. The exact number of births in the last quarter was 152,066, and of the deaths 99,946, showing a natural increase of 52,120, or something above 200,000 a year. On the other hand, during these thirteen weeks there left this country for homes beyond sea, from the ports of London, Plymouth, and Liverpool alone, 55,315 emigrants, and the gross emigration of the year, as recorded by the agents intrusted with these returns, exhibits no fewer than 350,647 departures. Taking into account the numbers which must escape registration, it is evidently not unreasonable to compute the efflux of population at 1,000 a day all the year through; but the Registrar-General thinks it "probable, taking all circumstances into account, that the emigration from England is, at present, not equal to its natural increase." It is very satisfactory to find that notwithstanding the price of provisions has ruled considerably higher during the past than the preceding year, the rate of marriages has continued at an accelerated pace. In London, it is declared to be fully thirty per cent. above that of five years since; and in the agricultural districts the increase is such as to denote a sensible improvement either in the moral or social condition of the people.

We have this week the usual crop of rumours respecting the presumed intentions of France, and the precautionary measures of our own Government. Amid idle and malicious gossip about new fortifications, a defensive coast militia, and an increase of the army, we find a paragraph going the round of the press, which we cannot forbear quoting here as a specimen of the fabrications intended to delude the English people:—

"FRENCH SURVEYS OF THE BRITISH COAST.—The following very extraordinary statement appears in the *Belfast Banner*:—'We have received from an Edinburgh correspondent a letter, dated the 29th ult., in which it is stated that, during the last week, a French steamer has been cruising off Berwick, and every night the men are engaged in taking soundings of the Tweed, while during the day artists are employed in making sketches of the coast. Our contemporary adds that this steamer, having completed its mission at Berwick, has gone to Newcastle on a similar errand.'"

Having perused the above, let the timid, who brood over imaginary ills to come, turn to the article we have quoted in another column from the *Leeds Mercury*, and correct their undisciplined imagination by sturdy facts. They will there find it stated that the French have only at the present moment eight ships of the line armed—that the naval estimates for 1854 are more than half a million under those of 1848—that the proportion of naval expenditure is as 56 for France to 100 for England—that whilst France has made an addition of £152,562 to her naval expenditure, England adds £643,084 for 1852, and £800,000 for 1853 to her outlay. Having digested this valuable collection of facts, based upon official documents, one cannot avoid adopting the conclusion of our sober-minded contemporary that "it is simply impossible that the idea of great naval preparations on the part of France should be true," and that there is "not the shadow of a probability of an invasion." The statements made at the recent Peace Congress have thus far been remarkably supported, and are still further confirmed by the first of a series of letters from the coast of France, published in the *Daily News* of yesterday.

The working men of London have had their first demonstration on the question of opening the new Crystal Palace on Sunday, and are to have a second meeting at Drury-lane Theatre this evening. However the agitation may have been originated, the fact that so large a number of our industrial classes do support, and even encourage it, ought not to be lost sight of. Here we see the masses of the people and the religious world in hostile array—holding meetings against each other. Surely in this there is something wrong, something unnatural, something that bodes anything but good to the cause of Christianity. The Sabbatarians will now have to fight a battle with those whom they wish to draw over to the side of spiritual truth. Both will appeal to the Legislature, and it needs no prescience to foresee that the working classes will carry the day. If the religious world had allowed the arrangements originally proposed for opening the Sydenham Palace on Sunday, to be quietly carried out, this dangerous conflict would have been

prevented, and the necessity for Parliamentary interference would have been avoided. Now, the State will sanction what it has hitherto only connived at, and it will be found that this interference with the right of the labouring man to spend the Sabbath as he pleases, has but stimulated his disgust and alienation. We have given some space to the meeting at St. Martin's Hall, and can only regret that there should have been occasion for the utterance of such strong, and in some cases, intemperate remarks, as we have recorded.

Gladly do we turn from such unhappy exhibitions of misdirected zeal for religion to one which will excite unanimous approval. As will be seen from the report given elsewhere, the Baptist Missionary Society have resolved to send out twenty additional missionaries to India. The project has been unanimously approved by a meeting of pastors and deacons of the metropolitan churches of that denomination; and the two Treasurers of the Society have, with princely liberality, taken upon themselves one-third of the entire expense. A permanent addition of £5 000, to an income not exceeding £20,000, may appear a bold step; but the committee justify it not only as a means of augmenting their means of usefulness in India, but in order to maintain their present position. We will not impair the effect of their arguments in urging this new scheme by attempting to condense them, but rather commend them to the attention of the friends of Christian missions, to be weighed and practically carried out according to their ability.

It is part of the punishment of bad men that their best deeds have an evil admixture. Thus the amnesty published by the Emperor of the French on his marriage, furnishes damning proof of allegations which his eulogists have been accustomed to deny with disdainful effrontery. In a list of 4,312 persons pardoned, there are the names of no distinguished soldiers or civilians, of only seven journalists, and of many women and children! What, then, must have been the total proscription? And as the chief of these are liberated from Algeria, how many are yet perishing on the swamps of Cayenne, or pining in compulsory exile?

In the Belgian Chambers, the establishment of "constant and intimate relations" with Russia is announced.—In Piedmont, a Ministerial circular orders the local magistracy to abate the prosecution of religious offenders; but the liberated Mazzinghi has been ordered to leave the country.—The Montenegrines, according to the latest advices, continue to offer successful resistance to the forty thousand Turks charged with their reduction; their fugitives, encamped over the Austrian frontier, are fed by that Government; and an immense army, under the command of the terrible Jellachich, is advancing to their support. Nothing is wanting, therefore, to a European embroglio over a quarrel between Turkey and its rebellious dependent, but—Palmerston in the Foreign Office.

## THE MINISTRY AND THE SESSION.

How rudely, oftentimes, are our ideals tumbled in the dust by events! What tame expressions will be sometimes employed to give an utterance to glorious thoughts. How frequently does art serve rather to conceal than to display high genius! It is rather in practical details, after all, than in magnificent conceptions, that true statesmanship evinces its superior worth. It is easy to *imagine* a policy true enough in its leading principles, and captivating enough in its main aspects, to satisfy the vast majority even of intelligent minds. It is not by any means so easy to reduce that policy to actual measures, and to present it to the country in workable shapes. Hence, the vast interval so generally detected between public expectation before the opening of a Parliamentary session, and the measures propounded by the Ministry for the time being. The former usually comprehend almost all known possibilities of good—the latter embody such only as, upon trial, are found manageable.

The Aberdeen Administration have had their honeymoon of office. We do not profess to know whether it has been pleasantly passed. There have not been wanting envious tongues, of course, to describe even their first month of office, as a month of mutual bickering—and equally, of course, there will not lack those who believe the description accurate. It may have



been so for aught we know to the contrary—but then, also, it may not. The members of the Cabinet are men of strong common sense. They can scarcely have consented to come together without determining upon an effort, at least, to pull together. Each was tolerably cognisant of his colleagues' opinions. Each must have made up his mind to yield somewhere. Not one of them, we should suppose, could have anticipated the realization of all his wishes. And yet, when the Council board was first surrounded, it is not at all unlikely that differences, not deemed incompatible before, but, under actual discussion, seen to be extremely difficult of reconciliation, showed themselves in greater number and variety than was of pleasant auguring. Above the sense of responsibility, and spite of the feelings of patriotism, we can very well understand how the jagged edges of a mosaic Administration, or rather of the individualities of political sentiment which it comprises, should scrape uncomfortably against each other, and produce, perhaps, unpleasant jars. This is nothing more than natural. Where almost every member of the Cabinet is an integer, counting itself for something, and, may be, for a high figure, it is hardly likely that all should settle down into unity of purpose and plan, without a good deal of grating. It seems safe enough, therefore, to scatter reports of internal dissensions. It is almost certain that there will have been earnest, and perhaps warm discussions, which rumour might so describe—and we can hardly imagine how a Ministry formed from several political parties, and including generally the most eminent representatives of those parties, could have set down to sketch a programme for the session without bringing out their discrepancies pretty distinctly.

But we see no further reason now, than when they first accepted office, to suppose that they cannot retain their position. It is not so much during Parliamentary sessions, as in Parliamentary vacations, that Governments fall asunder of sheer disagreements. When they are under fire, and their blood begins to warm, it is astonishing how individual pertinacity is subdued. Obligated to march oftentimes shoulder to shoulder, and to keep the step in presence of the enemy, men are wonderfully facile in surrendering punctilios. They get, moreover, to understand each other. They feel instinctively where they can meet and agree. They all see one another under circumstances which would render a future return to ceremony ridiculous. They are pretty sure of ascertaining the extent to which any attempt at fusion would be useless. Each sees where the others are most disposed to wince. And thus, every trial of strength with their opponents welds more closely into one which is not absolutely incompatible, and, if not too severe, smooths away the difficulties of the future. If, therefore, the Ministry can hold together throughout a session, we think they will be well qualified to undertake hereafter some of the most delicate and difficult of reforms. The experiment will be virtually decided within three months at farthest.

But then we are led by precisely the same train of considerations to the conclusion, that nothing very bold or striking will be ventured on by her Majesty's Ministers during the session which will be opened to-morrow. We fear they have not had time to "homologate" their views, as the Scotch phrase it, on questions of great public interest and importance. Those things which the people most care for—such as a fairly adjusted income tax, a sound system of colonial government, and Parliamentary reform, will be very likely, we suspect, to be postponed till next session. We see no very great harm in this if mischief be not attempted in the mean time. There are plenty of measures of minor worth, called for by the country, the passing of which might prove highly beneficial. And even, if a modification of the income tax were found impossible this year, a very acceptable budget might be framed without it. But if we are to have any foolish augmentation of our defensive establishments—or any still more needless and gratuitous scheme of national education—then we can see no good reason why earnest reformers who object to these measures should treat them with forbearance. Willing as they may be to look upon the impending session as another transitional interval, they would be unfaithful to permit its being

taken advantage of to force upon the people what may be popular enough in doors, but is very doubtfully, if not disapprovingly, regarded without.

Still a scant and timid bill of fare will contrast rather awkwardly with Mr. Disraeli's last bids for place. A powerful opposition, headed by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, will show no mercy towards official mediocrities. The country, too, has chosen to form large expectations. An Administration of notabilities can do nothing so unsafe as to appear little and peddling in character. They have now a high prestige in their favour. Pottering will not become them. It behoves them to be large hearted and frank—to do what they promise, and to promise what they can. Time will readily be accorded them, if they really want it for a good purpose. But let them beware of Whig evasiveness. Everything they offer should stand out, firm, distinct, complete and uncompromising. Everything they postpone should be postponed for satisfactory reasons, and to some definite time. Everything they refuse should be refused with decision, but on grounds which the public can well appreciate. If we have but a Government in earnest, we shall be ready to give it ample scope for collecting its whole strength.

#### "1793 AND 1853."

Few of our readers, probably, need to be informed that the above is the title of Mr. Cobden's pamphlet on the subject of the prevalent national-defences mania; or that the occasion of its writing was, the receipt of a copy of a sermon on the death of the Duke of Wellington. But, to the majority, it may still be necessary to describe, before commenting upon, this remarkable production.

In the first of his "Three Letters," Mr. Cobden recognises, with satisfaction, that his reverend correspondent, in common with other eulogists of the deceased warrior, assumes the war in which he gained his highest distinction to have been "a just and necessary war"—a war undertaken for the security of our own, or the liberation of other countries. In this opinion, Mr. Cobden acknowledges—gratuitously, we think—that the great majority of Englishmen participate; but addresses himself to its refutation. He shows that, up to the declaration of war in February, 1793, France had made no aggression upon English interests, nor had threatened any—that the representative of the revolutionary Government had condescended to make almost abject entreaties that our Government would maintain its position of neutrality—that the deposition of Louis the Sixteenth was the event which marked a change in our demeanour to that of intended hostility—and that the execution of that unhappy monarch was immediately followed by our declaration of war upon France, in coalition with Austria and Prussia. The Duke of Wellington, Mr. Cobden further observes, in this connexion, never pretended that his exploits in the Peninsula were inspired by zeal for European liberty; or by any other motive than that of military duty. Inasmuch, therefore—the writer concludes—as neither was the war just and necessary in its origin, nor the warrior conscious of any other motive than that of obedience to superiors—there can be awarded to him only the praise and sympathy to which he may be entitled for the skilful performance of his work.

In his second letter—prompted by an expression of innocent amazement on the part of his correspondent—Mr. Cobden sets out a long array of facts in support of his position as to the origin of the revolutionary war; and enjoins a strict attention to the dates and authorities cited. Here it is shown that Burke's *Reflections* stimulated a frenzy for which there can now be detected no substratum of fact—that Austria and Prussia had joined in a Declaration (that of Pilnitz) of their resolution to secure for their relative, the King of France, a restoration of his former arbitrary powers, so early as August, 1791—that while Louis was in the enjoyment of all the dignities and prerogatives of a constitutional monarch, the Duke of Brunswick was marching upon the frontiers of France with 80,000 men, and threatening to subject Paris to sack and demolition, in fulfilment of that Declaration—that the English Government having refused to use its good offices for the dissolution of this infamous alliance, the French people rose in a trans-

port of patriotic ardour to defend their borders, and actually chased the invaders back into the heart of Europe—that then, Louis and his Queen having also fallen, England struck hands with the allies. Mr. Cobden sustains and strengthens this representation by copious quotations from the diplomatic correspondence and Parliamentary annals of the period; and allows the Tory historian Alison to tell, in a sentence or two, the true occasion of the war:—

"In truth, the arguments urged by the Government were not the only motives for commencing the war. The danger they apprehended lay nearer home than the conquests of the republicans: it was not foreign subjugation so much as domestic revolution that was dreaded if a pacific intercourse were any longer maintained with France. 'Croyez moi,' said the Empress Catherine to Segur, in 1789, 'une guerre seule peut changer la direction des esprits en France, les réunir, donner un but plus utile aux passions et réveiller le vrai patriotisme.' In this observation is contained the true secret, and the best vindication of the revolutionary war. The passions were excited; democratic ambition was awakened; the desire of power under the name of reform was rapidly gaining ground among the middle ranks; and the institutions of the country were threatened with an overthrow as violent as that which had recently taken place in the French monarchy. In these circumstances, the only mode of checking the evil was by engaging in a foreign contest, by drawing off the ardent spirits into active service, and, in lieu of the modern desire for innovation, rousing the ancient gallantry of the British nation."

In the third—which is by far the longest—letter, Mr. Cobden endeavours to justify the parallel implied on his title-page. He prints side by side, passages from the *Reflections* of Burke and the *Letters of an Englishman*. He reviews the almost annual panics of the last five years, and repeats his imputation to the late Duke of Wellington of impaired faculties. He tabulates the increase of our war estimates since 1835, and exhibits the augmented guarantees for peace we possess even in the shape of more destructive agents of war. He then contrasts the considerations that should deter France from war, with the probabilities alleged on the other side. Lastly, he pronounces an eulogy on the Christian heroism of brave endurance or courageous charity.

Amidst the outpouring of criticism which this brochure has provoked, it is difficult either to form an independent judgment, or to fasten upon the points chiefly in dispute. Following the order of our own impressions, however, we must notice, in the first place, that Mr. Cobden here proves himself the possessor of a faculty with which his warmest admirers have not hitherto accredited him—that, namely, of fluent, forcible, and elegant writing. It is usually but a happy accident that creates the popular orator. To chance, he probably owes his opportunities of distinction—and to the circumstances of the moment, to transient and indefinable influences, he almost invariably owes his successes. The neophyte of the village debating club stands, therefore, in this respect, almost on a level with the trained rhetorician of the University. Very different are the qualities required of the writer, and very different the conditions of his performances. If he is to convince and animate, it must be by the direction of a force which has to travel through dull media, and which can be exerted under any circumstances. The sentences penned in solitude, perhaps in sickness, to be read by the busy, perhaps by the dull, must owe their potency, if any, even less to the weight of the ideas they embody than to the charm which lies in themselves. So that when we find a man whose best years have been consumed in the pursuits of commerce, or in the heat of political agitation—not more favourable than they to refinement of thought or expression—when we find such an one putting forth, in his scanty leisure, pages of vigorous, sparkling, often epigrammatic, writing, we may say, Here is a man blessed with an endowment of intellectual qualities rarely bestowed by Nature as one, undivided gift.

Equally decided is our impression of the substantial rightness of Mr. Cobden's historical representations. We have read with care the ingenious and imposing critiques in the daily journals on that most interesting chapter of modern history which he has undertaken to rewrite—we know, from previous and much-tried experience, how possible it is to form honest convictions, and frame plausible statements, on either side—yet do we not hesitate to take our place in this controversy beside the pamphleteer. If Mr. Cobden has erred at all, it is in the omission to notice facts of which candid and well-informed



readers would not require to be reminded; and in failing to mark that a change took place about 1807 in the character of the war (literally, of course, three wars; but popularly, and justly, one). One critic parades the opening by the French of the Scheldt as the cause of the war—another flippantly asks if Mr. Cobden has never heard of the treaty of Amiens. To such questions as the former, it is sufficient to reply—that a proclamation by George the Third expressly specifies “the late atrocious act perpetrated in Paris” (meaning the execution of Louis), as the ground of hostilities; that Lord Grenville’s reply to Bonaparte’s famous letter (though triumphantly cited against Mr. Cobden), implies that the restoration of the Bourbons was the original object of the war; and that the opposition headed by Mr. Fox proceeded, without exposure of insincerity, on this understanding. The resumption of war after the treaty, or rather truce, of Amiens, was no less the act of England than of France—we fear, too, not against the will of the people, as was its commencement. The retention of Malta and of the Cape of Good Hope, contrary to agreement, was undoubtedly a favourite object with our Government; and to gratify it, the embers of international animosity which ten years of war had left, were assiduously fanned. Thus, then, in spirit, though not in fact, the two wars were one. Hostilities commenced for the reinstatement of a fallen dynasty and the diversion of domestic discontents, were resumed for the chance of healing wounded pride and consolidating territorial acquisitions. It was when the pacific Fox held the seals of the Foreign Office, and found it impossible to make a satisfactory peace with the victor of Austerlitz—when the murders of Palm and Hofer roused universal execration; and the mysterious deaths of Pichegru and Wright, pointed the darkest suspicions—when the commerce of England was threatened with annihilation, and all the thrones of Europe were subject to that of a successful soldier—that the war became, as by retribution, a necessity, military heroism a virtue, and glory a word not too high-sounding for the deeds of a Wellesley. Nevertheless—as though to show the innate and inexpiable wickedness of this war—no sooner was Napoleon disarmed, than England, and she alone, insisted on his deposition; the restoration of the Bourbons was exacted by Castlereagh as the price of peace, just as it had been promised by Pitt and required by Grenville; and, to crown all, when Napoleon resumed the vacated throne of France, amidst the acclamations of her people, and in the presence of abundant pledges of peace, England drew the sword against him, and Waterloo attested the cruel relentlessness of our devotion to a runaway and worthless king.

We are also cordially agreed with Mr. Cobden in deprecating the panics to which the English public is now periodically subject. We remember, that of the events which have served to incite alarm of French invasion, two—the publication of Prince Joinville’s pamphlet, and the Revolution of 1848—served to prove also its utter groundlessness. The third—Louis Napoleon’s usurpation—is rapidly divesting itself of the menacing aspect it for a time assumed. As the character of the man becomes better known, as the conditions of his rule more clearly develop themselves, as his relations to the other Powers become definite and distinct, as the disposition of the French towards this country multiplies its manifestations—the prospect of rupture, not to speak of attempted razzia, becomes a more and more unlikely one. War there may be, and that ere long. Belgium or Holland, Italy or the German provinces, may be already marked by the eagle eye for swooping down upon. But in that case, we see not why England need interfere—that either her safety or honour will require the addition of a single musket to her ranks. War upon us could only be undertaken, with a chance of success, in league with the continental despots—and, then, a fleet in the Channel, friendship with America, trustful sympathy among Hungarians, Poles, and Italians, is, under God, our sure defence.

We must not leave our esteemed and honoured friend, the author of “1793 and 1853,” without one word of dissent and remonstrance. We know not whether we are included, by intent, among the journals whose attacks on Louis Napoleon he so severely condemns, both by parallel

and by express word. We should deem it no honour to be excepted. We have quarrels with our brethren of the press, many and grave. We have not scrupled often to charge them with faults of character as well as errors of judgment. But we hold that in the matter of Louis Napoleon, they have expiated many sins, and redeemed a host of blemishes. In the *Letters of an Englishman*, for instance, we found something to regret and condemn. His abuse of the peace mission moved us both to sorrow and anger. Yet do we love our profession the better, because it has spoken for England, for France, for humanity, when the English Parliament was either false or silent, France lay gagged, and humanity stood aghast. That invective against the author of the *coup d’état* was not splenetic nor reckless, we take to be proved by the leniency with which the acts of the Emperor have been judged. For ourselves, we wish to revert to the origin of Louis Napoleon’s power, only while he continues to use it tyrannously; gladly noting every indication of will or ability on his part, to rule well the land whose sceptre he seized with a bloody hand. But we will never give the lie to conscience and history by admitting that he is the rightful sovereign of France, nor credit him with virtues to which he has as yet shown no title. To speak the truth of him, will scarcely ensure his invasion of our shores—to speak falsehood, would be to fee him too highly for his abstinence.

#### THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

The *Leeds Mercury*, of Saturday, contains a well-timed article, giving some carefully-collected information on the relative strength of the French and English navies. We subjoin the substance of this important testimony on to the national defences question:—

We have endeavoured, with all possible impartiality, to obtain trustworthy information on the subject; and having received the French naval estimates for the year 1854, submitted by the Government to the Council of State, but not yet published, or even adopted, we think it will be a relief to our countrymen to be able to compare them with the naval expenditure of the current year, and of the last year of the reign of Louis Philippe. The estimates appear to us wholly to negative the idea of great preparations on the part of France; for though they show an increase upon 1853, the increase is not great—not a quarter so great as the increase of our own naval estimates—and we are solemnly assured by men of high station in France, that, such as it is, the increase is the consequence (instead of being the cause) of the naval preparations of England. The table contains the naval budget for 1854, together with the naval grants for 1853, and those for the year 1848 under the monarchy. [It is unnecessary to copy the tables entire, as the totals are given below.]

It will be seen that the naval budget for 1854 slightly exceeds that for 1853, viz., by 3,814,054 francs (£152,562 sterling); but that it is still 16,046,865 francs (£641,874 sterling) below the naval expenditure of 1848. The French naval expenditure has been as follows:—

	francs.	£ sterling.
Naval expenditure of 1848	115,679,720	4,627,188
1853	95,818,801	3,832,752
Estimates for 1854	99,632,855	3,983,314

Now what is the naval expenditure of England? In the year ended January 5, 1852, it was £5,849,916. Last April Mr. Disraeli stated the naval estimates for the coming year at £6,493,000. And in his financial statement of December 3rd he announced an increase of £600,000 in those estimates. We believe these amounts include the cost of the Post-office packet service, which (if we recollect right), is something like £600,000 or £700,000; but it must be borne in mind that a considerable number of the ocean steam packets are capable of being used as ships of war, and are subsidized by the Government with the avowed intention that they should be so used. Moreover part of the Ordnance expenditure belongs to the naval department: so that we believe the navy estimates may safely be taken at the full amount given under that head for the year, and even beyond it. There was a gradual and important reduction in the navy expenditure from 1847 to 1851, but since that time there has been a very rapid increase.

Navy expenditure for 1847	£5,013,873
1848	7,922,286
1849	6,942,397
1850	6,437,883
1851	5,849,916

Then came the turn, when an alarm sprung up of possible invasion; and the following are the results:—

Navy expenditure for 1851	£5,849,916
1852	6,493,000
1853*	7,093,000

Now it will be seen that the expenditure on the English navy very far exceeds that on the French; and that the recent augmentation in the former very far exceeds the recent augmentation in the latter:—

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NAVAL EXPENDITURE.			
English.		French.	
Years.	£	Years.	£
1848	7,922,286	1848	4,627,188
1851	5,849,916	1853	3,832,752
1852	6,493,000	1854	3,983,314
1853	7,093,000		(Official estimate.)

The proportions of the expenditure (looking at the estimates for each country) are as 56 for France to 100 for England. And whilst France has made an addition of £152,562 to her naval expenditure, England made an addition of £643,084 for 1852, and of an additional £600,000 for 1853.

\* We arrive at the navy estimates for 1853 only by adding the £600,000, voted as an extraordinary grant for that service in December to the estimates of the previous spring.

Then, as to the number of seamen in the respective navies, it is 42,000 in the English and 22,000 in the French. In the month of December, 5,000 were added to the number of our seamen, and 1,500 to our marines.

If in any point we have fallen into error, we invite correction, for we have no object but the truth and the national welfare. Having copied our figures from official documents, however, we believe them to be correct.

It has been said by a correspondent of the *Times* that no less than twenty ships of the line are in course of being built in France. But the naval estimates of France show the utter impossibility of any such thing; and a French correspondent justly calls it “*un roman le plus romanesque*.”

Again, much alarm has been caused by the works at Cherbourg. Now we have no doubt that those works have been undertaken mainly with a view to some future war with England. But when did they originate? It will be seen above that the sum expended on those works was 5,000,000 francs in 1848 (authorized by a law so far back as 1842), that it will be only 2,405,000 francs in 1853, and is estimated to be 3,805,000 francs in 1854. Moreover, if these works have reference to future war, it is still to be remembered that Cherbourg is the only arsenal France has in the English Channel, whilst England has both Portsmouth and Plymouth, besides having those in the Thames and the Medway within a few hours’ sail of the Channel. It is very natural that France should seek some naval protection for her great commercial seaport, Havre, as well as a harbour of refuge in the Channel, which before she did not possess.

Once more, it is said that the French Government are about to build six steam-ships for use as Transatlantic packets, but capable of being converted into vessels of war, and that the station is to be Cherbourg, not Havre. Well, herein they follow, at the distance of six or eight years, the example set them by England and the United States; and they build six ships, whereas we suppose England must have thirty or forty of the same class. And as to the choice of Cherbourg for the station, the fact is that Havre has not sufficient depth of water for vessels of that class, and Cherbourg is the only port in the Channel to which they can go.

It is supposed in England that the French have, at this moment, a powerful fleet ready for service, and especially a great number of ships of the line fitted with the screw. The following statement, from a Frenchman of high respectability, possessing ample information, if it cannot be regarded as unbiassed, will yet obtain credit from candid men, and will at least show the necessity for further inquiry before yielding to alarm:—

At this moment we have not more than eight ships of the line armed, of which five are sailing and three steam ships. The five sailing vessels form the Mediterranean fleet, and are the “*Ville de Paris*” and the “*Valmy*,” of 120 guns, the “*Henri IV.*” of 100, the “*Bayard*” of 90, and the “*Jupiter*” of 80.

The steam ships are the “*Napoleon*,” of 90 guns and 1,000 horse power, the “*Charlemagne*,” of 80 guns and 450 horse power, and the “*Montebello*,” of 120 guns, provided with an auxiliary machine of 160 horse power. This is an experiment which has been made, and for which an old ship which was going to be broken up has been used.

As to vessels in commission, having their guns on board, but which could not be got ready in less than five or six months, they are to the number of two!—namely, the “*Souverain*,” of 120 guns, and the “*Marengo*,” of 80. The “*Friedland*,” of 120 guns, which appears in the budget of 1853 as belonging to the same category, is as yet completely disarmed.

The ships which are now in course of being armed and equipped are to the number of one!—the “*Austerlitz*,” of 90 guns, which will not be ready before the end of the year: its steam-engine, of 450 horse power, is not even finished.

Add to this the “*Duguesclin*,” armed as a transport to convey the exiles to Cayenne, and you have the exact amount of our fleet, in ships of the line ready for service; with which you may compare your English fleet.

With the exception of the labour for the equipment of the ships which serve our distant stations, almost nothing is being done in our arsenals. So far from it, the marines have leave of absence, the levies of men are suspended, and finally the number of ships is so small that our officers are contending with each other for employment, and it is necessary, in order to occupy them, to embark many supplementary officers in every armed vessel.

Unless the above statement should be a wilful and enormous delusion, and the navy estimates of France should be equally delusive, it is simply impossible that the idea of great naval preparations on the part of the French should be true. Let it also be remembered, for our comfort, that whilst all the great dock-yards and arsenals of England are on the Channel, or within a few hours’ sail, with the single exception of Pembroke, the naval forces of France must always be widely separated from each other—one fleet being that of Toulon, destined for the Mediterranean, and the other ships being at Brest, Cherbourg, or Rochfort, for the ocean, the Channel, and distant service.

To show that England has been extremely active in her naval preparations for some time back, we need only quote the statement made by Mr. Augustus Stafford, the late Secretary of the Admiralty, on moving 6,500 additional seamen and marines in December. He said:—

It was impossible not to remember what had been already spent for steam machinery, and what enormous sums had appeared in the estimates, and it was impossible not to feel great regret that through unavoidable circumstances there had not been more economy exercised; but if the hon. member thought all the money granted for steam machinery had been expended for steam machinery, he was quite mistaken. But, allowing for that, he (Mr. Stafford) was quite willing to own that the sum granted for steam machinery had been an enormous amount.

And the great projects of the Government were thus openly stated:—

It would be necessary that the fleet intended to be raised should be exercising itself occasionally up and down Channel; what was proposed was, that at the North there should be three frigates and five steamers; at Plymouth, four sail of the line and five large steamers; and at Portsmouth, five sail of the line, two frigates, and six large steamers, which, taking into account the exposed nature of the coast, and other considerations, which the loyalty of the country would suggest, would not, he believed, be thought too much.

We repeat that we wish to see the national defences properly maintained, but that we should solemnly and anxiously deprecate any false excitement of our fears or our prejudices; and it seems to us, from the facts adduced above, that there has been very great and prevalent error as to the state of the French navy, and as to the intentions which it indicates. The augmentation, we believe, has been immensely greater on the side of England than on the side of France. On the whole, we see not the shadow of a probability of an invasion; and we are persuaded that Mr. Cobden’s £10,000, to be paid to General Brotherton on an invasion, is as safe as any money in any part of the United Kingdom.



## POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

Last week there were one or two public gatherings in the provinces, of considerable interest in their political bearings.

First in importance, though not in time, was the social soirée of the Reformers of Lancashire, held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening. From 300 to 400 invitations had been issued, and the room was very crowded. After partaking of refreshments, the business commenced, a little before seven o'clock, by Mr. George Wilson taking the chair, supported by Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., and Mr. George Hadfield, M.P. Among other gentlemen present were—Mr. Alexander Henry (late member for the county), Mr. Thomas Bazley, Mr. Bailey, Mr. A. Buckley, Mr. Henry Ashworth, Sir Elkanah Armitage, Mr. Salis Schwabe, Mr. E. R. Langworthy, Mr. Watkin Lees, Mr. John Platt, Mr. R. N. Phillips, Mr. R. Munn, Mr. F. Steiner, Mr. F. J. Philippi, &c. There were gentlemen present, in fact, from Liverpool, Lancaster, Blackburn, Burnley, Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Ashton, Bury, and almost every town in the county.

The Chairman in his opening address referred to the importance of Lancashire and its population in connexion with all the great movements of the day. He trusted they would all feel it to be their duty to secure, at the next election, the return of a still greater number of Liberal members than took place at the last; and as an indispensable preliminary thereto, he advised the organization, wherever such associations did not already exist, of Liberal and Free-trade associations, the especial object of which should be the looking after the register [applause]. Show him such a state of the register, and some six or eight men in each locality giving their direct attention to it, and he would undertake to tell what the result of the contest would be before it took place, from a simple inspection of the register. Let each, then, resolve to join the registration association in the localities where they reside. He detailed a number of facts showing the inequality of the franchise, and the necessity of a re-distribution of seats. Here would be the true struggle.

Mr. Gibson, M.P., was very cordially received. In referring to the budget of the late Government he praised that portion relating to the tea-duties, a question with which it was the obvious duty of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal. As to the new Government he was quite sure that members of the Liberal party were not prepared to go into a needless opposition to it merely because certain members of it formerly belonged to another political party. They would wait patiently for their measures; by their measures and their policy they would be fairly and impartially judged.

I think I know enough of this great constituency to feel assured that they will support their members in such a course as that to which I have adverted—namely, a fair and honourable support to the Administration; at the same time not compromising any of the principles that we are sent to Parliament to advocate, nor permitting the question of the falling or rising of any Administration to stand in the way of the triumph of those principles that you wish to see successful [cheers].

The new Ministry had announced their intention of dealing with two great questions—national education and reform. In respect to the first he was doubtful whether the nation was prepared for any general scheme of education, but it was ripening; and he was sure that no system could be supported by public taxation if it be not one in which all could participate [cheers]; and he could conceive of no system of State-supported instruction which should be open to all, and of which all might enjoy the advantages, if it be not what was termed the "secular system," and in correspondence with the system which now prevailed in Belgium, in Holland, in the United States, in Canada, and, he might even say, in Ireland. But one thing they might do in connexion with popular instruction—repeal the taxes on knowledge.

If you wish men to be loyal subjects—to be orderly and moral citizens—remove all the obstacles towards the diffusion of that knowledge which is to teach them the laws which they have to obey, which is to show them by facts, and the events of life, what are the consequences of vice and crime, and which will enable also the various religious and philanthropic societies of the country to circulate through the masses their various views, with the intention of improving their morals, and also forming their religious character. All classes appear to me to be interested in the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and when we remember that, speaking of the advertisement duty and newspaper stamp, they were duties imposed not for revenue—duties never suggested with such an end in view, but with the expressed and avowed object of restraining small and cheap publications—surely, when we are talking of educating the people, we ought to erase these offensive laws from our statute-book [hear, hear]. It is a very curious fact, which, perhaps, people are not generally aware of, that the stamp-duty on newspapers does not apply to records of events where the price is above 6d. and the size larger than two sheets, clearly showing that the object was to prevent cheapness and smallness, with the view of curtailing the circulation of information among the humbler classes of society. But this sort of law belongs to other times [cheers]. Now that we have an ample surplus in the Exchequer, let us apply it to the repeal of such taxes as those which I have mentioned. It is my belief that Lord Derby's Government intended to have repealed the advertisement-duty.

The present was a suitable time for dealing with the reform of Parliament, and he believed the Government were prepared fairly to grapple with it. The country had a right to look for an early announcement on the subject. He thought that 1853 ought not to

pass without a Reform Bill being submitted to Parliament. With respect to the ballot, he was surprised at the weak arguments of Lord John Russell and Sir J. Graham against it. He believed if the country showed a proper feeling on this question, that they would have the Government acting in conjunction with them; and that the colleagues of Sir W. Molesworth would agree to introduce the ballot into the new Reform Bill [cheers]. He did not think it was much of a boon the ballot being an open question; it has been an open question these 20 years; ever since the Reform Bill it has been an open question; but, he said, when a question has been left open for 20 years—and if they were to be guided by Parliamentary precedent—they had a right to say that the time was coming when that question must be dealt with [cheers]. As to the re-distribution of seats, by which population and property might obtain their fair share of representation, he believed that if the voice of the people of the middle classes, and especially those who dwell in our great commercial towns, were heard by the Government in the way in which that voice had been heard on former occasions, its appeal could not be resisted [loud cheers].

After a few remarks from Mr. Brotherton, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood moved, and Mr. H. Ashworth seconded, the following resolution:—

That this meeting requests the Liberal members connected with the county of Lancaster to consider themselves a committee for the purpose of aiding in any proceedings with reference to Parliamentary reform, with a view to secure such additional representatives for this county as its population, industry, wealth, and intelligence require.

Mr. Bright, M.P., was received with loud and long-continued cheering. He agreed with what had been said as to the treatment of the new Government. It appeared to him that it was their duty to treat the Ministry with as much generous forbearance as they could possibly muster, consistent with the principles they hold [hear, hear, and applause]. But, at the same time, it would not do to forget all the teachings of experience.

With the exception of one most able, and always most consistent supporter of the views which we advocate—the present First Commissioner of Public Works [hear, hear]—the Government is composed of two parties, who have recently been known under the names of Whigs and Peelites. The Whigs, as we all know, were very powerful after the Reform Bill, and fell into a strange decrepitude in 1841. At that election they were beaten by a majority of 90. They took office in 1846, because their opponents were broken up, and they remained in office until about this time last year; but at that period they had also fallen into a state of decrepitude very much like that which had overtaken them in the year 1841. The Peelites are a body of gentlemen who pinned their faith upon the opinions and the policy of Sir R. Peel. But, since Sir R. Peel's death, those gentlemen have occupied a somewhat isolated position in the House of Commons. They have been sitting for some time on the same side of the House with us, but, with the exception of the question of Free-trade, and another exception with regard to Mr. Gladstone's principle of colonial policy, I have not observed that those gentlemen have made any change in their political views since they were members of Sir R. Peel's Conservative Government [hear, hear]. There is another point to be considered—that at this last election the two parties who suffered the loss of several important seats were the two parties who form the present Government—that, in point of fact, that Government is composed of two classes of persons who generally met with a very small amount of success at the recent general election [hear]. I state this merely for the purpose of basing upon it my argument or proposition, that there is no great cause for any throwing up of caps, as if we had in the Government men of new principles and of a new policy, who were about to take a great start, and who would not require to be urged on by all those who are favourable to reform in every part of the country [hear].

After a reference to Free-trade, which of course the new Government would carry out, he praised Mr. Disraeli for two good features in his late budget—one the distinction between fixed property and precarious incomes in levying the income-tax—a step highly honourable to the landed proprietors by whom he was backed, and which they in that district ought not to lose sight of, and were bound to applaud; and the second the legacy and probate duties, which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted was a great grievance requiring to be adjusted. Both the United States and England had a surplus—but while in the former case the public alone had their eyes upon it, in the latter there was the public and the military establishments:—

In this country, on a variety of pretences, by telling Englishmen that they are citizens of an empire on which the sun never sets [laughter], and singing those old songs about "wooden walls," and by all kinds of imposture, the English people have allowed to grow up, ever increasing as the duration of peace was prolonged, a great military power in this country, which now stands somewhat in the condition of the military power in the time of the decline of the Roman empire; it dictates to the Sovereign: it dictates to the executive Government; and it is now endeavouring, if it can, to dictate to, or at least deceive, the people [prolonged cheering].

Then they came to the great question of Parliamentary reform. They would give the Government all the assistance in their power to carry, as speedily as possible, the very best measure of reform which they are bold enough to introduce [cheers]. He believed that at that moment, if it were thought possible for ever to settle the cry of Parliamentary reform by the widest possible extension of the suffrage, and that the question of distribution should never be mooted—and the question of the ballot should never be mooted—there would be no great objection on the part of anybody in the House of Commons to the most universal suffrage they could describe. He referred to the present condition of the representation, and to the immorality represented by 120 election petitions.

Mr. Gibson and I can and do tell, in the House of Commons, what you believe and what you wish; but, when it comes to the vote [hear, hear], we feel the humiliation of our condition, and the humiliation, also, of those whom we are sent there to represent. The 48,000 houses of Manchester, with all their inhabitants, return two members; and 48,000 houses in other parts of the country return about 64 members [hear, hear]. If Louis Napoleon had started a representation like that in France—if he had given all the members to the rural districts, where the Bonaparte family are so popular, and had not allowed members to be returned from Paris, and Lyons, and Marseilles—all the press of England would have denounced the sham representation which he was establishing in that country [hear, hear, and applause]. Take Lancashire. We have one-eighth of the population of England in this county—we have one-tenth of its rateable property, and we have one-tenth of the whole number of houses. I will not go upon the population only, or upon rating only; for, while population would give us 58 members, and rating would give us 46—that is in proportion to the present representation of the whole of England—if you split the difference and get the mean between the two, it would give us just 52 members, which is exactly two to one for those which we now have [applause]. I do not know how anybody is to deny us this with any show of justice [hear, hear]. If you once depart from the principle that where there is population, and industry, and wealth, and intelligence, there is the power—and if you resolve that your Government shall not spring from that centre and from that power—it must spring from somewhere else which is a less wealthy, less numerous, less intelligent, and (upon all ordinary principles of calculation) a less powerful portion of the community [applause]. No; we begin to know where we are now [loud cheers]. If Lancashire has added 700,000 to its population since 1831, what is the natural result? Does the taxgatherer find out those 700,000 persons? [hear, hear.] Have not your exports and imports from and to the port of Liverpool vastly increased? Is there any public duty which we evade, or which we are suffered to escape? Where is the income-tax levied with the greatest freedom, and where would the double house-tax have told most heavily? [hear, hear.] If we are to have these duties and these responsibilities, unless you abolish your representation altogether, and say that it never was intended to be a portion of our constitution, I cannot see how any reasonable man can deny for a moment the right of this county to an enormous addition to its electoral power in the new Reform Bill [hear, hear, and loud cheers].

He ridiculed the arguments of Lord John Russell and Sir J. Graham on the ballot. If open voting was made compulsory, why might not secret voting be also made so.

It is compulsory, at any rate, in the State of Massachusetts, if not in the other states of the United States of America; and Sir James Graham knew perfectly well, that there was no force in what he was telling to 2,000 or 3,000 of the people of Carlisle, on a rainy day, when, I suppose, people did not weigh matters under their umbrellas very carefully [cheers and laughter]. . . . Now I will show you how the thing is managed in Massachusetts. Here is an envelope, called the "Government envelope," on which are the arms of the state of Massachusetts; and I will tell you the mode in which the votes are taken. For example, here is a voting ticket, as we should call it, but which they call the ballot; it is a Democratic ticket, and bears the names of the Democratic candidates for senator for the district of Hampton. The Whig party, which is the opposite party there, would have a similar ticket, with the names of their candidates. There are other tickets of other kinds for other officers to be elected. Well, the Government supplies to every district at least as many of these envelopes as there are electors, and the parties who are concerned in the election of course supply all the electors—the Democratic party supply the Democratic ticket, and the Whig party the Whig ticket. The elector being furnished with these at any time at his own house, or on his way to the poll, puts in whichever ticket he likes; there is no name written upon it; what is printed is all that is upon it. The elector can vote for two candidates at this election; and he puts his ticket in the envelope, just wets the gum, and it is shut. There is no address of any kind upon it. He walks to the polling-booth, is asked his name, as we are here; is found to be on the register; his name is checked off as of a person who has voted, and cannot come again; he passes the envelope to an officer, who merely takes it in his hand to ascertain that there is only one envelope, drops it into the urn or box, and walks away. Everybody else comes in the same way; nobody can vote who does not put his ticket in an envelope like this; and no man who votes can prove to any other man how he voted. There is no record of it, and no man living can ascertain how he voted, because when these envelopes are taken out at four o'clock, at the close of the poll, the tickets are counted, and put down to the different candidates, but there is no name of the elector, and they don't know whether you, or I, or any one else put in the ticket, and thus you arrive, in my opinion, and by that means, at an honest and conscientious decision, in accordance with the opinions of the voters [loud cheers]. Now, bear in mind, that in the state of Massachusetts, in the city of Boston, the voting by ballot was first established 220 years ago—in the year 1634.

He said that an extension of the franchise to household suffrage, or to a £5 franchise, would be to a large extent an unmitigated evil in many of those districts, if it were not accompanied by the ballot [hear, hear, and cheers]. They must never forget that they were the representatives of industry, of numbers, of intelligence, and of wealth; that they went to Parliament opposed to many antiquated blunders, to many hoary abuses, to many selfish and mischievous privileges [hear, hear]. They must not forget that everything this country has gained since the Revolution of 1688—and especially everything of late years—had been gained in a manly contest of the industrial and commercial classes against the aristocratic and privileged classes of the country. They must carry on the same conflict. There were great things yet to be done. The results of past exertions were most encouraging—there is a world-wide field before them for future exertions and future success [cheers].



The resolution was then unanimously agreed to, and the proceedings terminated about a quarter after 10 o'clock.

The second in importance of the political meetings of last week, was a public dinner given by the Liberals of Halifax to their members, on Thursday last, at the Old Cock Inn; whence the party adjourned to the Odd Fellows' Hall, which was bedraped with orange, yellow, and white, for the occasion. Many ladies were present. Sir Charles Wood responded to the toast of the evening, "Our Borough Members." A review of the Whig achievements of the last five-and-twenty years necessarily led to the Reform Act, and to the question of coming reforms. There is no inherent virtue in a ten-pound house; but some criterion for registration must be adopted. There are defects in the Reform Act of 1832, "and those defects we are prepared to amend." "We propose to proceed upon the principle we advocated in 1832, and so to extend the franchise as to embrace the most intelligent of the classes below those now enfranchised (what I mean by below is in point of pecuniary qualification) who may be most fitted and best fitted to enjoy the franchise." Why, "a non-electors" at a meeting at the Old Cock during the last election, "my friend Bob Wilkinson," talked better sense than any man in the room. "Is it not desirable that such men as these should be electors?" But we must not be rash—not go "too fast, or too far." Europe is a witness against that. "Take our nearest neighbours. Such a despotism never prevailed in France even in the time of Napoleon the First. The press gagged—liberty suppressed—no man allowed to speak his opinion—the neighbouring country of Belgium forced to gag her press—no press in Europe free but ours, which, thank God, he cannot gag. And hence his hatred of our press that it alone dares to speak the truth." That despotism was established by universal suffrage and the ballot. Sir Charles concurs in the objects of the Peace Society, but not in their means. "The best security for peace is to be prepared for war; not offensive, but defensive war. We are not to be bullied, insulted, or trampled on, by any nation in the world." There can be no objection to putting ourselves in a proper state of defence—limited entirely to an adequate defence of our shores. Mr. Frank Crossley also addressed the meeting, and threw out one or two hints to his colleague and the Cabinet of which he is a member:—

If, he said, I might be permitted to give a word of advice to a Cabinet Minister present, it would be, not to be afraid of those false prophets [cheers]—not to bring forward any milk-and-water scheme of reform [loud cheers]. I would advise them to bring forward as bold a scheme as they believe to be right [cheers], and not to look at what will please the Tories [cheers]—nay, not even to look at what would please a majority of the House of Commons; but fearlessly to bring forward a bold measure, and, if they cannot carry it, to throw themselves upon the country [loud cheers]. England does not always want to be doing things by halves [hear, hear], nor does she always want to be tampering with her Constitution; but she does like to place confidence in men who have got the ability, the firmness, and the determination, to bring forward a bold measure of reform that shall be wise, just, and beneficial [hear, hear].

Mr. Christopher appeared on Friday, not unexpectedly, at the ordinary at the Saracen's Head, Lincoln, and made a speech. He deplored the "fatal" policy of Sir Robert Peel, but defended his adherence to the late Government after Protection was abandoned, on the ground of necessity. He had always told them that it would be difficult to restore Protection—perhaps impossible. He had never deluded them. He gave a rambling narrative of the late session; reiterated the old charge of combination, but shrank from "conspiracy;" and he intimated his belief that Lord John Russell and Sir William Molesworth have converted Lord Aberdeen to Democratic courses. If the reverse is the truth, then Mr. Christopher will support the Government. The other member, Mr. Banks Stanhope, concurred with his colleague. Both made a great point of the cry that "our Protestant institutions are in danger," from Papal aggression.

Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., has had quite an ovation at Oldham. Upwards of 3,500 electors and non-electors of that borough assembled on Friday evening (after partaking of tea in six separate parties), in the Working Men's Hall, to congratulate him on his re-election for that borough. Mr. John Platt presided. One of the most gratifying proceedings of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Fox, by Miss Rye, on behalf of 1,646 of the women of Oldham (most of whom were present) of a testimonial, which consisted of a beautiful crimson velvet purse, containing 112 sovereigns (the number of the majority by which Mr. Fox won the late election); a signet-ring, having a cornelian stone, and the motto, "Education, the birth-right of all;" and an elegant volume, in which the names of the ladies who contributed these gifts were inscribed. The sentiments of the fair donors were conveyed in a poetical tribute to the honourable gentleman, written on behalf of the ladies by Mr. Critchley Prince, and now read by Miss Rye. The hon. member, in acknowledging these marks of confidence and good will on the part of the fairer portion of his constituency, advocated the propriety of admitting women to a larger share of political influence than they at present possess, and paid an eloquent tribute to their exertions in the cause of social and philanthropic progress. What great work has been accomplished without woman's aid? Would the emancipation of the slave—would the liberation of the negro—have been accomplished had it not been for the impulse of strength and encouragement from their sympathy? [hear, hear.] Addressing the electors, he said:—

You have placed the "Norwich Weaver Boy" [loud cheers]—in the senate of the British Empire [cheers]—and you have done so from no influence of wealth, of

station, of connexion. Why, there have been, and there are, her honourable instances of men who, like myself, amongst the labouring classes, have taken their place in that assembly; but there is this difference between my case and theirs: they have generally made their way by successful industry; they have accumulated wealth; they have acquired station and influence by their wealth; and on this basis they have erected the fabric of their ambition. I have never done this; I have never sought to do this. I came amongst you with no such influences. I have them not. There was only to recommend me the simple fervency of my nature in the cause of that class in which I was born and bred, and to the elevation of which my efforts have been uniformly directed [applause]. There has been a paragraph lately going the round of the newspapers, headed, "A Liberal Constituency," stating that the electors of Wolverhampton returned Mr. Villiers free of expense. This may be new to some; but there is nothing new in it to you at Oldham; it is a familiar thing [hear]. It is not what you consider liberality, but justice [cheers]. It is what you have done again and again, and which gives me the right to boast, which very few can share with me in the House of Commons, that I have practised nothing whatever to bring me there by any other means than the fair exercise of my talents [cheers]—and when I was once asked was there any bribery in Oldham, I answered, "Yes, there was one instance, and only one, that came to my knowledge, and that was that the noble and generous people of Oldham bribed me to be their representative" [cheers and laughter].

He then adverted to the political topics of the day, and said that he could not trust the present Government on the question of education. They talked about an educational measure based upon religion. He did not object to religious education. But—

I object to a Government scheme of education which is what they call founded on religion [hear, hear]—because such a scheme means teaching catechism, not science; because such a scheme means throwing the juvenile population of the country into the hands of the parsons, and not of the philosophers; because it tends to sectarianise the population.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Hindley also addressed the meeting.

**GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN THE HIGHLANDS.**—On the night between Friday and Saturday week, the magnificent mansion-house of Lochnell, in Argyllshire, was totally destroyed by fire. It broke out in one of the rooms of the second storey, and the flames soon obtained such a mastery as to set all attempts to subdue them at defiance. The view during the conflagration from the low hills of Lorn was particularly solemn and imposing; the blaze and dense volumes of smoke which floated over the ancient oaks and pines which surrounded the building and lighted up the deep waters of Lochnell rendered the scene one never to be forgotten. Hundreds of the tenantry and peasantry were attracted to the spot by the glare of the flames, but their efforts to save were unavailing. The roof fell in on Saturday morning, and the magnificent fabric became an utter wreck. The origin of the fire is not yet explained.

**AN OPIUM EATER.**—Sarah Turner, an emaciated, pale-faced, and wretched-looking creature, carrying a remarkably small infant, was lately brought before Mr. Ingham, charged with stealing two half-quartern loaves. The woman said she had drunk some laudanum in her beer—didn't know what she was about. She had taken it for five years, and "chewed opium, too, sometimes." Mr. Ingham: "Then I advise you to discontinue such a horrible practice immediately." Mr. Ingham added he was not surprised at the appearance of the wretched woman and her poor little infant—the smallest he had ever seen—and it was not surprising the prisoner was in rags, and that she scarcely looked like a human being. The leaden hue of her face, her eyes, which wanted lustre, and were dull and heavy, and her sunken cheeks, were all to be attributed to the horrible practice of taking laudanum. The child would be poisoned by the abominable habit if the mother did not leave it off. He was not surprised at anything the woman did if she was in the habit of chewing opium, and putting laudanum in the beverage she drank. The condition to which the infatuated woman had brought herself and child was really dreadful. If she did not at once give up the practice of swallowing laudanum, she would come to no good, and the child would not live. The magistrate, after a long and impressive admonition, discharged the prisoner.

**THE RAILWAY RUFFIAN.**—The coroner's jury, at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Duffill, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," against Holliday, the man in custody charged with having caused her death by throwing her from a railway train, and the coroner issued his warrant for his committal to York. The magistrates have also committed him for trial for manslaughter.

**A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY** has been committed at Brixton. Mr. Smith, a butcher, was going along Brighton-terrace about eight o'clock at night; a respectably-dressed woman asked him where Dr. Williams lived; Mr. Smith replied that he knew no such person; at that moment two men came up, one of whom exclaimed, "You villain, you are insulting the woman," and immediately knocked him down. On recovering from the blow, Mr. Smith found he had been robbed of nearly £30.

**ANOTHER DENSE FOG.**—On Sunday morning the metropolis and suburbs were enveloped in a very dense yellow fog, the wind at the time blowing south-east. The fog was so thick during the morning on the river that the steamers were prevented from running, and near the bridges the drivers of vehicles were compelled to lead their horses. It was also so dark in the city, and for some miles round, that the places of public worship were obliged to be lighted up. At three o'clock in the afternoon the fog cleared off.

## Europe, India, and America.

An amnesty has been announced as following upon the Emperor's marriage. It comprises 4,312 persons involved in the insurrections following the *coup d'état*. The *Moniteur* says there now remain only twelve hundred prisoners. Among the persons amnestied are seven provincial editors; viz., MM. Oustry, of Aveyron; Desolme, of Périgueux; Noulons, of Condour; Amoureux, of Chateaufort; Viachot, of Dijon; Daportal, of Toulouse; and Jolibois, of Colmar. All the persons included in the list are to be instantly liberated. But they belong mainly to the lowest class of society, and the exiled Generals are not included.

The grand ball to the Emperor and his bride, given by the Senate, came off on Monday evening, at the Palace of the Luxembourg, and was very successful. The number of spectators was immense, and the line of vehicles extended to more than a mile. Many English were present.

The *Pays* announces that some secret agencies, formed in Paris under the inspiration of old parties, issuing for some time those odious and infamous libels against the French Government which dishonour a part of the foreign press, have been discovered. The Government, informed of these intrigues, could not any longer tolerate that system of calumny and insult, and in the night between Saturday and Sunday several persons who directed and fomented this correspondence were arrested and their papers seized. In this number are Messrs. De la Pierre, Coetlogon, Pagès, and De Ville Messant, attached to the Legitimist party, and some correspondents of a Belgian and German newspaper. On Monday morning other arrests took place, amongst which were General de St. Priest, the Duke d'Almazan, a grandee of Spain, M. de la Pierre, and M. Villemessant; no person connected with the English press has been molested. Several of the arrested have since been set at liberty. These events have excited a painful sensation, and a depression in the funds, which appear to have somewhat recovered from their late fall.

The Emperor and his bride have been at St. Cloud. The former returned to the Tuileries on Sunday to preside at a council of Ministers. The Ministerial differences seem to have been patched up for the present, for when the council broke up the following note was sent to the *Moniteur*:—"In spite of repeated contradictions, rumours of a Ministerial modification are again circulated. These reports, which there is nothing to authorize, are entirely without foundation." According to some statements, the Ministerial difficulties are only postponed. There are, it is said, unpalatable conditions required by General Caurobert and M. Morny—the former requiring the unconditional recall of Generals Lamoricière and Leflo, his intimate friends; and the latter, that the administration of Algeria should be left to the Minister-at-War. M. Morny is said, also, to be desirous that the Emperor should make an occasion to deliver a speech similar in spirit, if not in terms, to the pacific one of Bordeaux, and follow it up at once by a considerable reduction of the armed force. The Emperor alleges—so the report goes—that he considers it unreasonable to be called on to repeat his pacific speeches; he insists that he has said enough already to satisfy the powers, and he points to the armaments in other countries as a reason against an immediate reduction.

The election of the Presidents of the Cercle de l'Union Club and the Jockey Club have been made the occasion for a strong display of Anti-Bonapartist feeling. In the former, M. de Crouseilles has been deposed, and a Henry de Biron substituted. M. de Crouseilles was a Legitimist who had leaned towards Bonapartism. In the Jockey Club, M. Delamarre, a renowned Decembrist, has been ejected, in the teeth of all the influence of such partisans as Edgar Ney and De Morny.

Notre Dame has been kept open in order that the multitude might see the magnificence which surrounded their Emperor on his wedding-day. At noon on Tuesday, there was a line of persons a quarter of a mile in length, waiting for their turn. The decorations of the Hôtel de Ville also attracted thousands of visitors.

In the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, in its sitting of the 4th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented a bill calling for a credit of 60,000*fr.*, to be applied to the expenses of a Minister and a Councillor of Legation to the Russian Government, "with which," said the honourable Minister, "the Belgian Government is on the point of establishing intimate and constant relations."

Narvaez, abandoned by his friends, is still ill at Biarritz. He has received orders from Madrid to proceed to Vienna at once, under the penalty of being regarded as a rebel. An application to bring him to trial has been rejected by the Council of Ministers.

The *Espana* of Madrid is in ecstasies at the choice of Napoleon the Third. Some of the comments of the Spanish journals are ludicrously sublime.

By a letter from Turin, of the 2nd February, we learn that, notwithstanding the royal pardon, and the assurances which attended it, Mazzinghi, immediately on coming out of prison, was ordered to leave the kingdom within five days, and to be expelled from it by the public force upon non-compliance. This announcement has produced great indignation among the public. The *Gazetta del Popolo* declares roundly that the King's pardon was nothing but a Jesuitical deception—a measure adopted merely to evade the consequences which the atrocious sentence against the Madiai at Florence has brought upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany.



A circular has been issued by the Minister of the Interior, directing the various magistrates in the State to proceed in future with less vigour against Dissenters from the Romish Church. The family of Cereghino, mentioned as having been arrested and imprisoned on the 20th inst., at Favale, for reading the Bible by Diodati, are still in prison. It is hoped they will be treated more humanely upon the above-mentioned circular being received by the local magistrates.

The *Mediterranea*, from Genoa, announces that the Austrian garrison of Ravenna and Forli, marched on the 30th of January towards Rimini, with some artillery. They said that the Austrian flag had been torn at Rimini; others pretended that the cause of their movement was a concentration of Austrian troops.

The intelligence from Montenegro is exceedingly contradictory. The corps of Reis Pasha had advanced from Niksah to the Convent of Ostrog, one of the highest points of the Jerathal. This convent had been taken, then lost, and retaken by the Turks, while Omer Pasha had penetrated into Jerathal from Spitz. The Montenegrins had been forced to retire to the right bank of the Jera, where Prince Danilo and his uncle Petrowitch were stationed with fifteen hundred men each. Subsequently, however, Prince Danilo succeeded in intercepting the communications of the Turks in the Jerathal, and repelling Reis Pasha, forcing him to retreat as far as Porja. A whole battalion of Turks is said to have fallen in these encounters. Other accounts state, that four districts of Montenegro had made their submission to the Turks in consequence of a proclamation issued by Omer Pasha. The Turkish army has received large reinforcements, and is now composed of 44,000 men.

In the mean time, Austria has sent Count Linange as Ambassador to Constantinople. His instructions are said to be these:—"1. Austria offers her kind offices and her intervention to re-establish the *status quo ante*. 2. Austria, in her quality of protecting power of the border Christians, demands a cessation of the persecutions and arbitrary acts of which the poor rayahs have been hitherto victims in the Turkish provinces. 3. In case, however, the Turkish Government should decline to comply with this request, Count Linange is instructed to inform the Ottoman Porte of the firm resolution of Austria to intervene solely for the protection of the Christians against all persecution and oppression, but in no manner to influence the relations between Turkey and Montenegro."

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the ninth army corps has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march to the Turkish frontier. The official organ acknowledges that a considerable force has been concentrated on the banks of the Unna, but adds, that its object is of a purely defensive nature. This force will, it is said, amount to 45,000 men, and it will be divided into two corps, of which the first, stationed in the Austrian-Bosnian frontier, will be commanded by Jellachich, the notorious Ban, and the second, stationed in Dalmatia, by General Count Leiningen.

The *Cologne Gazette* states from Berlin that the news of the march of two Russian corps d'armée towards the Turkish frontier, is confirmed. The fifth corps d'armée of General Rudiger has already received orders to march, and the fourth corps has called in its reserves.

Advices from the United States come down to the 27th ult. The Cuban question had come before the Senate on the 18th, when General Cass made a speech in favour of acquiring Cuba either by purchase or action; and Mr. Mason took an opposite view. The debate was adjourned to the 25th. The House of Representatives had refused, by a very large vote, to suspend the rules in order to permit Mr. Marshall to present his resolution providing for the appropriation of a fund of 10,000,000 dollars, in order to enable General Pierce to meet any emergency that might arise during the recess of Congress. In the Senate the discussion on the colonization in Central America by Great Britain was continued. In the course of his speech, Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked, that if the reported colonization of Honduras by Great Britain should prove correct, the United States would have a practical issue to work upon, and it would then become the duty of his Government to denounce such a proceeding, and insist upon a relinquishment of the colony by Great Britain, whether in violation of the treaty or not.

The Government of Mexico has at last fallen to pieces. President Arista has resigned his office, and left the capital. The Revolutionists are everywhere triumphant, and General Santa Anna, who has been sent for, is expected to arrive soon, and take the powers of a dictator.

The "La Plata" reached Southampton with the West Indian and Pacific mails on Wednesday, with a clean bill of health. She left Jamaica on the 11th and St. Thomas on the 19th January.

The news that the Derby Government had proposed no measures for colonial relief had caused great indignation in Jamaica. That Government had deluded them. all the pretences of Protection had been thrown aside: it was a cruel inconsistency to admit Colonial distress and refuse the remedy of protective duties. The House of Assembly was to meet on the 25th of January, and there was the old talk of refusing the supplies.

From the other islands the only subject worth notice is the pretty general abatement of the yellow fever. The "Dauntless," stationed at Barbadoes, had lost altogether seventy-three men and sixteen officers by that deadly scourge.

## The Emigration Movement.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week were again numerous. They consisted of three vessels to Sydney of an aggregate burden of 919 tons, two to Port Phillip of 1,215 tons, one to Launceston of 401 tons, one to Hobart-town of 381 tons, and one to Auckland, New Zealand, of 365 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 3,281 tons. Large shipments continue to be made of manufactured goods, wine, beer, &c., but the late high quotations for freight are not in all cases supported.

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION.—"Higher wages!" cry the labourers of South Wiltshire. At Barford, Codford, and Fovant, they have struck for an advance of two shillings—that is, from seven shillings to nine; and a settlement on Friday evening. The farmers resist; the peasants go for nine shillings or nothing. On Monday week, nearly two hundred labourers marched from farm to farm stating their case, and behaving with propriety and good sense. The Reverend Mr. Waldegrave, Vicar of Barford, was called in to mediate; and he proposed to split the difference, urging the men to accept a uniform rate of eight shillings a week. The men declined.—Another instance of the movement for a rise, now going on everywhere, has occurred at Devonport. A meeting of shipwrights engaged in the Government Dockyards was held in the Temperance Hall; and a memorial to the Admiralty was agreed to, showing that while they received only four shillings a day, the shipwrights in the merchant-service get six or seven shillings a day.

Eleven Greenwich watermen emigrated to Australia last week; others are expected to follow them.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS have announced that they will be prepared to receive tenders on the 10th inst. for three vessels to carry emigrants to New South Wales and to Victoria. They are to be ready to receive passengers for Sydney on the 16th and 23rd of March, and for Geelong on the 21st of March.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE PROFITS.—The *Mail* states "that a young gentleman of Glasgow, who has been only two years in business for himself, but who has shipped for Australia these last four years, now finds that he has made £40,000 by successful consignments of rough goods to that quarter! This may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact." An English journal, the *Cheltenham Examiner*, gives an example showing how these immense profits are realized:—"In the month of May last Mr. J. Wilson, an extensive boot and shoe manufacturer in Bishopwearmouth, sent out £320 worth of boots and shoes to Australia, and last week Mr. Wilson was gratified by the receipt of a check upon the Australian Bank for £925. The boots and shoes had sold readily, and realized the above enormous profit."

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The Government has made arrangements for the conveyance of mails to Australia once in every month, in future, by the establishment of a packet to run once in two months from Singapore (in connexion with the India mail of the 4th of the month, *via* Southampton, and of the 8th of the month, *via* Marseilles) alternately with the line of mail packets *via* the Cape of Good Hope, sailing from Plymouth on the 3rd of every second month. The mails for Australia will accordingly be made up in London during the present year on the following days:—March 4th, morning, *via* Southampton and Singapore; 8th, evening, *via* Marseilles and Singapore; April 2nd, evening, *via* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; May 4th, morning, *via* Southampton and Singapore; 9th (the 8th of the month falling on Sunday), evening, *via* Marseilles and Singapore; June 2nd, evening, *via* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; July 4th, morning, *via* Southampton and Singapore; 8th, evening, *via* Marseilles and Singapore; August 2nd, evening, *via* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; September 3rd (the 4th of the month falling on Sunday), evening, *via* Southampton and Singapore; 8th, evening, *via* Marseilles and Singapore; October 3rd (the 2nd of the month falling on Sunday), evening, *via* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope; November 4th, morning, *via* Southampton and Singapore; 8th, evening, *via* Marseilles and Singapore; December the 2nd, evening, *via* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope. All letters and newspapers for the Australian colonies (except such as may be specially addressed *via* Marseilles") will be forwarded by the packet *via* Plymouth, or *via* Southampton, according as they may be posted in time for either line of packets. Postmasters will see that this regulation differs from the regulation laid down for the despatch of letters to India, &c., which, as a rule, are forwarded *via* Marseilles, unless specially directed to be sent by another route, while letters to Australia will be conveyed by the long sea route as the rule, and only *via* Marseilles when so directed. This is necessary, as letters *via* Marseilles can only be forwarded to Australia once in two months, and, if inadvertently posted without any special address, would be subject to a very long delay. The postage upon letters for any of the Australian colonies when conveyed by packet, either *via* Plymouth or *via* Southampton, will be 1s. the half-ounce; and when addressed to be sent *via* Marseilles, 1s. 10d. if under a quarter of an ounce; 2s. 3d. if weighing a quarter of an ounce and not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging letters addressed to India. Newspapers, posted in accordance with the regulations, will be transmitted by packet free of charge, but will be liable to a postage of 3d. each when sent *via* Marseilles. The postage upon both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance. Those postmasters whose instructions direct them to send their letters for Plymouth, by cross-post, will, of course, forward the

letters and newspapers intended for Australia, *via* Plymouth, in the same manner; but all others should be sent to London.

## MR. COBDEN AND MAJOR-GENERAL BROTHERTON.

The challenge thrown out by Mr. Cobden at the Peace Congress of Manchester to the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, a paper very active in diffusing alarming rumours respecting imaginary French invasions, has become quite notorious. The wager was to the effect that if the editor would pay a shilling a week to the Manchester Infirmary till an invasion took place Mr. Cobden would pay £10,000 when the event happened. The editor of the *Guardian* wisely declined the challenge, stating that he subscribes at the rate of two shillings a week to the Infirmary; another shilling would not be much, but what would be the worth of Mr. Cobden's paper in the event of a French invasion?

Major-General Brotherton, who writes from the Travellers' Club, then appears upon the scene, accepting the wager in the following letter to Mr. Cobden:—

I perceive by the report of your speech at the meeting of the Peace Conference at Manchester, on Thursday evening last, you are made to say that, in order to test the sincerity of those who differ from you in opinion as to the probability of invasion, you will enter into a legal bond to pay down £10,000, when invasion takes place, to him who will undertake to pay 1s. a week as a subscription to the Manchester Infirmary till that event does occur.

Being one of those who differ from you totally in opinion upon this subject, I accept your proposal, and am prepared to perform my part of the engagement when I receive your reply.

To this Mr. Cobden replied as follows:—

Manchester, Feb. 2.

Sir,—In reply to your communication I beg to say, that although my offer, to which it refers, was addressed to a gentleman individually, and not to the public, yet, as he has declined my challenge, and as your letter and duplicate, forwarded to me at two addresses, have come to hand before any other application has reached me, I have very great satisfaction and pride in transferring to a general in her Majesty's service the insurance against the risk of invasion which I had intended for the relief of the terrors of a respectable conductor of an influential provincial newspaper. I must, however, suggest one alteration in the terms of agreement as contained in your letter. Instead of undertaking to pay £10,000 when an invasion takes place, to one whose professional duty it might be to prevent such an event from occurring, and who might thereby be placed in the invidious position of backing the chance of his own defeat, I will, upon the condition that you subscribe a shilling a week to the Manchester Infirmary, enter into a legal engagement to pay you the above sum of money when a French invasion is attempted. Enclosed is the name of my solicitor, and I should wish the bond to be completed as soon as possible—in which, with your views, you will, I dare say, agree with me; and I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

RICHARD COBDEN.

Lieutenant-General Brotherton, &c.

P.S.—I shall inform the treasurer of the Manchester Infirmary that a subscription from me to that charity of £2 12s. a-year will be paid by you during your lifetime, or until the French attempt an invasion of these islands.

General Brotherton has, however, declined to accept Mr. Cobden's bond, having only desired "to test his sincerity." He adds:—

But, of course, I, nevertheless, still hold myself bound strictly to perform my part of the agreement—viz., the payment of the weekly subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, and I have accordingly directed my solicitor to wait upon yours, and give him all the satisfactory security he may require for the due payment of this subscription, from this day henceforth, which, believe me, I shall always feel gratified in paying in support of such a benevolent institution, and to which I shall add a donation of £5, transmitted to the treasurer.

It would appear from statements made by correspondents of the *Times*, that such a wager as the above would be wholly illegal: that no contract founded upon it could be enforced at law or in equity, and, therefore, the "bond" would be virtually void.

THE CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON."—With regard to the trial thus far of Ericsson's caloric ship, private letters give an account much less promising than those which have appeared in the papers. The experiments hitherto have been only in New York harbour, and some experienced persons allege that a small steam engine, consuming no more coal, would, in her present light trim, move her as fast as she has yet been moved by hot air. The assertions of success, it is said, "are loudest from those who know least about it, and faintest from those who were most sanguine before the launch.—*Times*."

A MOVING BOG.—A curious instance of this phenomenon took place on Monday, the 3rd inst., on the lands of Enagh Monmore, in the west of the County Clare, forming part of the estate of Mr. Marcus Keane. A tract of bog, about a mile in circumference, was perceived to be deeply fissured, and shortly afterwards the whole mass commenced to move in an easterly direction, and continued in motion for 24 hours. In that period it accomplished a movement of about eighty perches to the east of its former position, and the result has been the exposure of a quantity of bog timber which was previously covered with peat to the depth of fifteen feet. The cause of this landslip is supposed to have been an accumulation of water in a slough which occupied the centre of the bog. It now covers a piece of ground from which the turf had been cut away.—*Dublin Express*.

MOFFATT, THE CLERK TO MR. BARLOW, the engineer, who forged and uttered checks in his master's name, pleaded "Guilty." Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.



## Court, Personal, and Political News.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen and Prince Albert on Friday visited Mr. Labouchere at Stoke Park, and on the same day dined with the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The circle of visitors entertained at the Castle has been large and distinguished; comprising, besides the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Comte d'Eu, the Duc d'Alençon, and the Princess Marguerite of Orleans, the Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, and Sir William and Lady Molesworth. They all left on Saturday. Prince Albert has been hunting and shooting with great constancy during the past week. *Macbeth* was on Friday night performed at Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Queen; Mr. Charles Kean and Mrs. Kean taking the principal characters.

**THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON** has become colonel of a volunteer rifle corps, to consist of a thousand men. It is understood that the Government has given their consent to the enrolment of this body.

The Foreign Office has directed M. Vogel to set out as Astronomer and Botanist to the Expedition of Barth and Overweg, at present on the shores of Lake Chad.

**VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE**, on the retirement of the Earl of Derby's Administration, placed his resignation as Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen. The noble Viscount has since been requested to retain the appointment.

According to the *Standard*, the members of the National Club will entertain themselves at a Parliamentary dinner shortly, under the presidency of Lord Clancarty. It is especially pointed out, that "Mr. Perceval, the late candidate for the University of Oxford, will be of the party."

**WELSH REFORM MEETING.**—On Friday evening a large and important meeting of Welshmen took place in the Concert Hall, Liverpool, in order to take into consideration the principles of a society proposed to be established under the title of the Welsh Political Reform Association. The object aimed at is the election of members for Wales, favourable to extension of the suffrage, unsectarian education, vote by ballot, and against all religious endowments. Among the gentlemen on the platform and who addressed the meeting, were John Williams, Esq., late M.P. for Macclesfield; R. Davies, Esq., late candidate for the Carnarvon boroughs; E. G. Salisbury and H. Richards, Esqs., London; Dr. O. O. Roberts, Bangor, &c.

**REPRESENTATION OF BLACKBURN.**—It is reported that Mr. Eccles, one of the Liberal members for Blackburn, is about to resign his seat, and it is also confidently stated that addresses will be issued in a few days from Mr. W. H. Hornby, in the Tory interest, and Mr. Montague Fielding, in the Liberal interest. Viscount Duncan, it is also reported, is likely to come forward.

Lord Aberdeen has conferred the green ribbon of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Stair, upon the Earl of Eglinton. This graceful act must be exceedingly gratifying to Lord Eglinton, while, we believe, it will be approved of by men of all parties. It is a testimony, on the part of the head of the Government, to the able and conciliatory manner in which his lordship discharged the difficult and important duties of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Northern Whig*.

**THE EDUCATION DEPUTATION FROM MANCHESTER**, now in town, have been very busy, having interviews, collectively and individually, with different members of the Government. They have been received with the utmost courtesy, and the greatest attention has been paid to their representations. I understand that the Government have expressed very sincere interest in the great question of education, but that for the present, as they have the subject under their consideration, they have declined giving any definite expression of their views. There will be a re-appointment of the Manchester Education Committee, if I am rightly informed; but it is probable that, before long, the whole subject of popular education will be handed over to a commission.—*Correspondent of Manchester Examiner*.

**FURTHER INCREASE OF OUR ARMAMENTS.**—A writer in the *Morning Post* asserts, that immediately after the meeting of Parliament, Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department, will ask for an addition of 20,000 men to the army. His lordship also intends to have the militia called out for the purpose of being formed into battalions, and then brigaded with her Majesty's regiments on home service. It is not yet made known in what proportion the additional men will be apportioned to the various branches of land service, but it is expected 3,000 men, or three additional battalions, will be added to the Royal Artillery in April next, and that a considerable addition will be made to the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, and the remainder to form second battalions of line regiments, as existed some years ago. An increase is also expected to be made to the Royal Marine corps about the same time.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE TO CONSTITUENTS.**—The mayor of Wolverhampton has intimated to the Hon. C. P. Villiers that the expenses attending his recent re-election have been entirely and voluntarily discharged by the learned gentleman's constituents. We could mention other places in which the like honourable practice prevails.

## Law and Police.

**A HOUSEKEEPER CHARGED WITH MURDERING HER MASTER.**—Elizabeth Vickers, a middle-aged woman, of great physical strength, is in custody on a charge of murdering Mr. William Jones, her master. She was examined at Lambeth Police-office, on Wednesday. A coroner's jury had pronounced that Mr. Jones died from an "accidental fall;" but the evidence on Wednesday supported strongly the charge of murder. Mr. Jones was eighty-four years old; he lived in Acre-lane, Brixton; Vickers had been his housekeeper for fourteen years. She had obtained a complete control over him, excluding his relatives and friends from his house, or only allowing them to see him in her presence. Whenever she threatened to leave him the old man was greatly alarmed. He purposed that she should succeed to his property. He had transferred £1,000 in the Funds to the joint names of himself and Vickers. Yet this woman treated him with the greatest cruelty. She would go out for hours, locking him in the house, and return very drunk. On these and other occasions she savagely beat the old man; the neighbours heard quarrels, cries, sounds of blows, and falls; and Mr. Jones was seen with marks of frightful blows on his head and face. When Vickers announced that her master was dead, a surgeon found the body extended on a couch; she told an improbable story of his sudden death after drinking some water. A post-mortem examination detected the marks of numerous blows or falls and cuts on the face, head, and body; death had been caused by a blow or fall on the temple, which had produced an effusion of blood on the brain. The marks were not of wounds just inflicted; they had probably been received from six days to a fortnight before the surgeon saw them. Clothes that were bloody were found in the house, though attempts had been made to wash out the stains. All the circumstances detailed by the witnesses led to the conclusion that the poor old man had been murdered, not accidentally killed. When a policeman attempted to arrest Vickers, she fought so furiously, that but for the aid of a second constable the officer would have been worsted. The magistrate was prepared to commit the prisoner on the capital charge, but remanded her for a week, that her trial might not come on so suddenly as to prevent her solicitor from preparing her defence. Vickers treated the matter with a nonchalance amounting to impudent levity.

**THE SPY SYSTEM.**—Four Frenchmen, two named Albert, and two named Leon and Berville, were charged before Mr. Corrie, at Clerkenwell, on Wednesday, with stealing fifty-two sovereigns. They denied the charge, saying that it was got up through spite, as they had been challenged with getting up an "infernal machine." Mr. Corrie questioned the officers upon the subject. Sergeant John Saunders, of the detective force, said that the prisoners, Albert and Leon, had, by fraud and conspiracy, obtained £3 from the French Ambassador, by pretending that the prisoner Leon was privately manufacturing an "infernal machine" of an improved description, in order to take away the life of the Emperor Louis Napoleon. The prisoners Albert were the informants. They communicated with the French Ambassador, stating that Leon had taken a cellar in a house in Theobald's-row, Red Lion-square, in which he occupied himself by making an "infernal machine" to assassinate Louis Napoleon. They had an interview with the Ambassador, who made the affair known to Sir Richard Mayne, the police commissioner, and, for a length of time, numerous officers, in plain clothes, had been privately watching the house, and the manoeuvres of the prisoners, both by day and night. Sergeant Saunders was deputed to call upon the French Ambassador, when he happened to find the prisoners Albert there, to give "important information about the infernal machine," and the Ambassador handed them £3. Saunders then, pursuant to instructions, made proper inquiries; and, on visiting the cellar in Theobald's-row, he merely found a few rusty old gun barrels, but nothing else that the ambassador, Louis Napoleon, or any one else need be afraid of—and it was evidently a trick or conspiracy to extort money. He, previously to this, called upon the Alberts, who persisted in demanding £10, and then £30, before they would give further information, and he suggested to the French Ambassador not to give them any more money. The Ambassador, however, declined prosecuting them for obtaining money under false pretences. He added that there were two other persons connected with the prisoners, whom the police were in pursuit of, and he requested a remand of the prisoners. Mr. Corrie thought there was sufficient evidence to commit the Alberts and Leon, but he would remand them for a week, and he should discharge Berville for want of sufficient evidence to detain him.

**POST-OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.**—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, William Hawkins Adams, receiver of bankers' parcels at the General Post-office, was convicted of embezzling small sums of money received as postage for parcels; he accounted for less than he received for the parcels. He had been twenty-four years in the Post-office, and had a salary of between £300 and £400. Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.

**THE DANGER OF PLAYING WITH WEAPONS.**—Wainson, the young man who entered the rooms of Merton Williams, an old carpenter, at Shoreditch, demanded his money, and, when a struggle ensued, cut the old man with a knife with which he was defending himself, was convicted of "unlawfully wounding." Williams is eccentric, and it seemed probable that Wainson entered the house for a "lark;" but when he slashed him with the knife he carried his ill-planned joke a great deal too far; and Mr. Justice Cresswell sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment.

**A BRUTAL HUSBAND.**—On Thursday, John Parrott was tried for the murder of his wife, in Spitalfields. There was no doubt he shamefully misused the poor woman; but there was a doubt as to his intention to kill her. So the jury gave him the benefit of the doubt, and convicted him of manslaughter only. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

**THE CITY FORGERIES.**—Mr. Pries was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, for "unlawfully and feloniously uttering an accountable receipt for goods, with an intent to defraud." In other counts he was charged with forgery and uttering an instrument of the like kind. Mr. Huddleston, who appeared for the prisoner, said that it was impossible to struggle against the facts, but a "headlong speculation" was the cause. He stated that he relied solely on the point of law with regard to the instrument, and proceeded to contend that the document in question did not come within the terms of the statute as an accountable receipt for goods. Baron Alderson said he did not see how it could for one moment be doubted that this document was an accountable receipt. He declined to reserve the point. Baron Martin, in summing up, said it would be unnecessary for him to go into the evidence, as it was admitted that the defence of the prisoner rested entirely upon the point of law that had been raised. He entirely concurred with Mr. Baron Alderson in his view of that matter. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Court said it was quite unnecessary to proceed with the other charges. The prisoner was then called up for judgment. Baron Alderson addressed him as follows:—"Prisoner, you have been found guilty, upon the clearest and plainest evidence of an offence of the greatest magnitude that can be committed in a commercial country. The Court, under these circumstances, would do very little of its duty if it did not pass upon you the severest sentence of the law, which is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural life. The prisoner heard the sentence without betraying the least emotion."

**THE WAGNER CASE AGAIN.**—Pleadings in the great Wagner case were again commenced on Friday in the Court of Queen's Bench, by the counsel for Mr. Gye in support of the demurrer to Mr. Lumley's declaration. Mr. Lumley seeks damages from Mr. Gye, for enticing away the lady. The legal point now at issue is, whether an action can be sustained against any person who persuades another to break a contract, or whether the remedy in law is not confined to a proceeding against the person who broke the contract. The arguments are unfinished.

**THE GOLD CHAIN FRAUD.**—At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, J. E. Le Mude surrendered to take his trial for having fraudulently sold a gold chain composed of spurious metal. The chain in question was of the intrinsic value of 19s., to which must be added 10s. for manufacture, leaving a profit of at least £2 to Mr. Benson, the master of the defendant, and it was sold to the plaintiff, Mr. Ward, as real gold; whereas, in fact, one-third of it was not gold. Mr. Baron Alderson said the present case was one of cheating, but it was not like one of false weights, which was an indictable offence. If the purchaser made a foolish bargain, that was a matter simply for a civil action, and not for an indictment. There was no doubt there was gross cheating and great fraud; but still that was not an indictable offence, and more particularly against the shopman who sold it, and who might be ignorant of the quality of the article. The learned baron asked the jury whether they thought it should fall on the shopman, even if the offence were indictable? The jury thought not, and the defendant was discharged.

## Literature.

## THE PERIODICALS (FEBRUARY).

FOLLOWING the classification adopted in our supplementary number—and to fill up the purpose then attempted—we notice, first, in the major periodical literature of 1853, the *North British Review* (No. xxxvi.), and the *British Quarterly Review* (No. xxxiii.). The circumstances and auspices under which both these influential and admirably conducted reviews originated, are probably in the recollection of most of our readers. Both were born in troublous times, and of ecclesiastical exigencies. To their original functions—representative, the one, of anti-Erastian Presbyterianism; the other, of Congregational Independency—both have been faithful; but it is in the nobler field of general literature and catholic religion they have gained their renown. They are listened to with respect by men of all parties, on their special themes, because they speak with authority and eloquence on topics common to the intellectual republic;—the one, further notable for the originality and beauty of its scientific articles; the other, for the eloquent profundity of its criticism, and the boldness of its continental politics—characteristics easily accounted for by the names of Professor Brewster and Dr. Vaughan.

The current numbers of both Reviews are strongly tainted with the war spirit. The *North British* opens with an article on "The Prospects of France and the Dangers of England," which urges, upon grounds we have not time to trace



out, but must pronounce, in our judgment, very inadequate, "an addition of at least 5,000 men to the navy, and such an augmentation of our regular troops as will leave us always 50,000 men in Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland." The *British Quarterly*, however, is belligerent rather than chivalrous sympathy than from apprehension. In an able and timely paper, entitled, "The Anatomy of Despotism," the old arbitrary governments of Europe are tested by the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of their subjects. It is shown, by a process as rigorous as the materials will admit of, that Kossuth's startling assertion of the waste of life in Austria and Russia was not exaggerated—that the minds of the people, notwithstanding (perhaps as a result of) the State instruction provided, are dwarfed, and either frivolous or savage—and that in their social relations, they are at once licentious and gloomy. It is a harrowing picture into which the writer has wrought up but one of these groups of facts:—

"Two millions and a half of human beings have perished during 1852, through the vices of these governments. Two millions and a half more will so perish during 1853. In two short years, five millions of our race will have died prematurely, as the effect of bad government, in those two sections of Europe—namely, Austria and Russia. Had the lot of these millions been cast in Holland, in Belgium, in Sweden, in Norway, in Great Britain, they would not have been thus reported as among the lost, the destroyed portion of their species. It is true, the hundreds, the thousands, the tens of thousands, the hundreds of thousands, the hundreds of thousands many times told, who thus die, year by year, that military despotism may live, do not go down under the bayonet or the sword, the musketry or the artillery. But who does not see, that so far as these sufferers themselves are concerned, it would be mercy if death did come upon them in some more summary manner than it does? It is true, also, that they die in secret—but to die in secret is to die! To die slowly, and to die obscurely, is often only to pass through many deaths before the last death-pang comes; and is, scarcely less often, to meet suffering, in its last intolerable pressure, without sympathy! To droop under sickness, brought on through being ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-fed—is not that to live a dying life? Do men die the less painfully because they die by inches? Where is our humanity if we do not feel the sort of answer that must be returned to these questions? Then, there are the deaths which take place in such a state of society, from the vices natural to it; and from the fears, the dungeons, the exiles, and the capital punishments, natural to it. Pray, good Christian people, that God would 'scatter the men that delight in war'—pray that prayer from the depth of your soul; but do not, in the name of humanity and of God, do not stop there, but go on to implore your Maker, if possible with a yet deeper earnestness, to bring an end to the powers of the earth that delight in tyranny—for if the men who delight in war have slain their thousands, beyond a doubt, the men who delight in the exercise of lawless power have slain their tens of thousands, their fifties of thousands. Wars are only occasional: despotism knows no sleep, no rest! It is a monster grave; its maw is ever open: its cry—its ceaseless cry—is, Give, give! God pity you, doomed ones of 1853! and hasten the amendment or the fall of the powers that are now taking your blood upon them!"

Differing from the writer as to "OUR DUTY," we heartily unite with him in declaring that "apathy on this subject may in all truthfulness be described as deeply immoral—deeply irreligious." Nor will we lose this opportunity of repeating, in his own words, that "to the indecision, the timid selfishness, we have betrayed, in some late exigencies, the present dark hour for Europe and humanity is in great part to be attributed." It is, perhaps, the same pen which (noting Mr. Bartlett's "Pictures from Sicily"), supplies this brief programme of foreign policy; in which we see no room for a war of liberation:—

"Our well-meant interference in Sicily has been worse than useless. We strove to force into unnatural growth a mimic constitutionalism, the reflection of our own. It broke asunder into faction. We brought the Sicilians into trouble, and there left them. They would be best assisted by protection, when they shall have asserted their independence, and by being left, in close alliance with us, to shape out a government for themselves."

To kindle the sentiment that ought to pervade the English mind towards struggling nationalities, nothing can be better adapted than the paper in this very number, on "Giuseppe Giusti"—the more than Beranger of Italy; a paper whose literary qualities are likewise of that high order which befits its place. To the politician, we commend also, the article on the history of the South American States—to the general reader, that on old Marcus Paulus, Mandeville, Samuel Purchas, and other pilgrims to the then distant and mysterious East—to all who love fine writing, large scholarship, and genial severity, that entitled "Mackay's Religious Development in Greece."

The *North British* will further pleasantly gossip with one on early navigators—discourse, with instructive cheerfulness, on "Scottish Philosophy"—or fill the reader to the top of his capacity with knowledge of the stellar universe. But the article of the number is, undoubtedly, that in-

titled, "Sunday in the Nineteenth Century"—some thirty pages of incomplete and unpractical, but quaint, eloquent, and original writing, on the institution of seventh-day rest. Two, Three, and Five, are shown each to possess great significance, but nothing to compare with Seven, "the peculiarly human number." We are strongly tempted to transcribe the brave defence that follows of this doctrine of "the sevenness of man;" but it shall give place to this more truly eloquent exposition of Sabbath rest:—

"It is change of occupation that is true rest. For the laborious artisan, for example, what a restful alternation to be sweetly attired, to sit at home, to open the family-classic leisurely morning and evening, to sing the immortal songs of King David and the other inspired psalmists with all his neighbours in church or chapel, to send his aspirations to heaven winged by his brethren's prayers, to caress and teach his Sunday-dressed children, to pray down the blessed Spirit of God into his lowly home, and, this low life almost forgotten, to take the sleep of the beloved in an unwearied bed this one dear night of the week! The student, too, possessed by the one thought of his work day after day, chased by it through his fitful day-sleep, pursued by it all the night, never without its image before him or ready and eager to come forward in a trice, his brain and nerves thrilling all over with it, rules of health given to the winds, many natural movements of the heart bidden away, a rush into society of an evening his one unwilling and rarely pleasing change, were surely a whole world the better of the pause, the altered circumstance, the sociality, the homeliness, the common joys, the blessed associations, the church thoughts and feelings, the pure air, the moon evening peace, the less turbid sleep, the swift low-voiced parenthesis, of his and all men's predestined Sabbath-day. Or could the great minister of State forget his greatness, and his burdens, and his dread responsibilities, and his cares almost too heavy for a man to endure and live, commending them heartily to God for a day, as remembering that the beneficent elevation to which he is raised above his fellows does not absolve him from the unescapable necessity, imposed on every man of woman born, of living two lives, an outer and an inner, a lower and a higher (or else a lower still),—it is never to be doubted but that the sight and companionship of wife and children, the soft extension of his allowable couch, the quiet unattended meal, the high Bible-reading, the serenity and depth of the public service, the canticle sung at home to the music of Handel, and the early hours of a Mosaic day of rest, might well be more than half the battle on the side of God and the Right; and England, with all her hands, would rise up and call him blessed."

At the back of his speculations and rhapsodies, the writer introduces—by way of "lead to his sandals," perhaps—the late Sir Andrew Agnew; his portrait of whom reminds us of Ignatius Loyola—the shield of the knight upon his arm, and the cowl of the anchorite upon his head.

Next on our list stands the *Prospective Review*; a *Quarterly Journal of Theology and Literature* (No. xxxiii.) We should, perhaps, err in designating this an organ of the Unitarian body; and if we were to describe its theology as Unitarian, we might be challenged to be more specific. We have been accustomed to read it, however, with sufficient attention to know, that its treatment of all religious questions is reverent towards the authority of scripture, and charitable towards other schools of believers, while earnest enough to disarm the imputation of latitudinarian—as witnesses the opening article in this number, on Professor Maurice's "Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament." Its literature we have a right to criticise as well as describe—and we therefore say with confidence, that while it seldom aspires to the exhaustive treatment or brilliant style of the larger quarterlies, it is uniformly vigorous and animated. The paper in the present number on the "French Puritans," is even distinguished by the rarer qualities of copiousness and beauty.

The *New Quarterly Review*, and *Digest of Current Literature* (No. v.), answers faithfully to its descriptive title, and is therefore more truly a review than the periodical volumes which have become famous for quite another sort of writing. It furnishes, four times a year, a literary retrospect; and, in addition, a minute and classified examination of new or republished books. This duty it performs in a vigorous, and, we believe, unbiassed, but by no means mawkish spirit. It dares to blame, without, so far as we can judge from the specimen before us, begrudging praise. Thus, whoso would see the new literary baronet—Sir A. Alison—duly censured for the glaring faults and follies of his latest production, may here be gratified.—On the back of the title page, we find a note to a former article on Book Societies, which our waggish contemporaries may do their best to improve:—

"The article in question has drawn upon us a rather extensive correspondence. We cannot refrain from quoting a passage from one letter:—'I had the honour to be secretary to a society in the county of Durham, and a proposition was made that we should establish a permanent collection of books, to be stored in the shop of the secretary, the principal bookseller of the town of —,'

It was proposed that I should send in a list of the books most advisable to purchase. I did so; and, among others, I mentioned Hartley Coleridge's "Lives of Northern Worthies," and "Plutarch's Lives." The list was generally approved; but one of the committee sagely remarked that it would be well to wait for "Plutarch's Lives" until the members had read the other, for perhaps some of the Northern Worthies might be included in Mr. Plutarch's collection. Of course there was no resisting this objection."

The *Scottish Review* we have already introduced to our readers by an extract from the principal article of this, its first number, as an able and promising advocate of temperance and social reforms. We have room only further to intimate that the great bitter-beer question is discussed in its pages, from the teetotal point of view, with great effect. We wish our Northern contemporary a long and useful career.

Another new comer—*Putnam's Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science, and Art*—is published simultaneously in New York and London. It is handsomely got up, in pea green covers—announces a list of contributors comprising nearly all the noblest of transatlantic thinkers and singers—and in this, its opening number, fully bears out the promise of its prospectus: "devotion to the interest of literature, science, and art, in their best and pleasantest aspects."

Messrs. Ingram and Cooke put out a new serial publication, the "Universal Library," which is to consist of well-edited and illustrated reprints of standard works, English, French, Italian, and German. Judging from the parts before us (1 to 7), this design will be executed with spirit and judgment. To only one of the republications as yet made, could exception be taken; and that, or any other, can be omitted as the taste or means of purchasers may dictate—for, though numbered consecutively, each part contains an entire work. We know of no cheaper means of filling one's shelves with good books than that of "taking in" this serial.

We reluctantly content ourselves with merely a descriptive mention of the following:—The *Banker's Magazine* (No. cvii.), "a Journal of the Money Market and Commercial Digest"—*Lawson's Merchant's Magazine, Statistic and Commercial Review* (Vol. ii. No. 9); edited by Mr. B. H. Strausberg, a gentleman gifted with the rare faculty of popularizing abstruse topics; the *Wesleyan Methodist Penny Magazine* (No. 1), an authorized organ of the Reform movement, and well designed to influence the families of the connexion; the *British and Foreign Pulpit* (No. 1), described as a "thought-book for ministers," but intended, we suspect, to save the trouble of thinking, to so many as will condescend to use it; the *Youth's Magazine*, No. 1 of a new series, commencing in the forty-seventh year of publication; the *Gardener's Record, and Amateur Florists' Companion* (No. 1, monthly); the *Illustrated Magazine of Art* (No. 1, new series)—one of Mr. Cassell's cheap and well got-up publications, replete with vivid representations of events and things; the *British Journal*—a cheap miscellany of original literature, of which we spoke promisingly at starting, and are glad to meet in the opening of its second year; *Diogenes*—a rival to *Punch*, disclaiming to rivalry, but without cause to fear the comparison, both cuts and jokes being, for the most part, well done; the *Rational Quarterly Review* (No. 1)—conducted by Robert Owen, and, with the exception of letters written more than thirty years ago by the Duke of Kent to Mr. Owen, consisting exclusively of epistles from him to our leading politicians, all on the one text, "circumstances make the man."

The *Eclectic Review* is distinguished this month by a masterly article on the "Defence of Christianity," more deeply searching into the causes and extent of modern scepticism, more widely suggestive of remedial agencies, than any we remember to have read—and in the *Christian Spectator* will be found a paper on the "Intellectual Pleasures of the Spiritual Life," that will impart not a little of the emotion it so fully analyzes and portrays. From both we would gladly extract, but must seek another opportunity of doing so.

NINE CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER are alive: Lord Henry Petty (now Marquis of Lansdowne), the senior chancellor of the nine, Mr. Frederick Robinson (now Earl of Ripon), Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle), Sir Francis Baring, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone. In the law department we have no less than five lord chancellors pensioned off.



## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Education in England. T. Saunders.  
Letters, &c. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.  
Case of the Cape. J. Ridgway.  
Bases of Belief. A. Hall and Co.  
The Mariner. J. Watson.  
Science of Christianity. Johnstone and Hunter.  
The Church of a Hundred Years. A. Brown and Co.  
The Armour. A. Brown and Co.  
Homilies for the Times. W. Freeman.  
Boyhood of Great Men. D. Bogue.  
The Peak and the Plain. Houlston and Stoneman.  
Father Reeves. Hamilton and Adams.  
Autographs for Freedom. J. Cassell.  
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. W. and R. Chambers.  
The Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture. J. Cooke and Co.  
Iliad of Homer, 2 vols. J. Cooke and Co.  
Lares and Penates. J. Cooke and Co.  
Eminent Characters. Saunders and Otley.  
The Rational Quarterly Review. J. Watson.  
Baptist Magazine. Houlston and Stoneman.  
Missionary Record. Oliphant and Sons.  
Five Distinctive Views, &c. H. K. Lewis.  
United Presbyterian Magazine. Oliphant and Son.  
Free Church Magazine. Johnstone and Hunter.  
Villette. By Currer Bell. Smith & Elder.

## Facts and Facets.

A few days ago, a lady advertised in the *Times* for a housekeeper, and received in the course of four posts upwards of 2,000 replies, more than 500 of which came to hand by the first delivery after the appearance of the advertisement.

Amongst the various articles that have advanced in price through the weather, is ice, which has risen from 14s. a ton to 18s. a cwt., the former being its price four months ago.

Mrs. Sloane, whose case excited so much public attention two years ago, and whose husband (who was imprisoned with her) died some time back, was on Wednesday discharged from Newgate.

There is now living at Tolleshunt Major, in Essex, a labourer, named Bateman, who has reached the age of 102 years. His wife has been dead many years, but he has a son living 80 years old, and the veteran is often solaced by the "boy" calling upon him for a little chat.

At a concert given a short time ago by the Latter Day Saints, at Llanelli, the proceedings, says the *Cambrian*, included an imitation, by Brother Ephraim, of the bleating of sheep.

Before the selection of the site for the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, the land in the neighbourhood was valued at £40 per acre; the price has now been raised to £500 per acre.

Two brothers were poisoned a few days ago, at Ashford, by eating the painted ornaments of a twelfth cake. A large quantity of arsenic was found in their stomachs. Professor Taylor, who conducted the analysis, stated that, during the last two years, he had met with ten fatal cases from the same cause.

An aristocratic lady met a friend recently at Grantham, and asked, "Were you at the *soirée* of the Institution?" "Yes," was the reply. "So was my cook." The second lady asked, "Were you at church last Sunday?" "Yes," "So was my housemaid."

It is as hard to trace the pedigree of an erratic skull as that of a modern French senator. A recent visitor to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, had a cranium, said to be the skull of Oliver Cromwell, put into his hands by the curator, but says that he could not manage to betray any emotion, "having already seen three before!"

A RAT'S NEST.—A lady, residing at Malvern, had occasion to leave her home for some time. After some three months' absence she returned, and noticing that her pianoforte was rather out of condition, sent for a tuner, who discovered that a rat had gnawed a hole through the bottom, and taken up his quarters in the interior, having constructed a commodious nest with the coverings of the hammers, portions of silk, &c.

REMARKABLE MODE OF ANNUAL CELEBRATION.—The *Dunfermline* correspondent of the *Fife Herald* says, "Hansel Monday has, as usual, been accompanied with *soirées* and concerts, and falling down stairs. There is a man in Grange Bank who has regularly fallen down a stair every Hansel Monday since the Reform Bill times (1831). He has received his customary tumble this year too, but his neck is not broken yet."

A PUZZLING QUESTION was lately put to the editor of the *Durham Advertiser* by a correspondent:—"I should like to know how far your advocacy of literary and scientific institutions is intended to embody the development of those mighty principles which make mankind what it is, and serve to illustrate the facts which attend upon the advances which civilization is daily making in regard to the progress of public order and morality, which is inseparable from the ideas of the rightly-constituted mind upon subjects of such vast importance to the welfare of the community which enforces their influence!"—The editor, "thrown upon his back," was obliged to give in.

AN ENEMY TO FLEE FROM.—The Rev. T. Fleming, one of the army chaplains at King William's Town, who has just written a book about Kaffraria, states that he was once pelted and pursued by a number of baboons, at a short distance from King William's Town. The rev. gentleman took to his heels, "running faster, probably, than ever he did before or since, and pursued at full cry (if cry the dreadful noise could be termed), by fifty or sixty ugly awkward wretches, that seemed to mock at the courage of their adversary, and certainly despised his ill-judged plan of attack and defence." At a sawpit, however, they sounded the halt, fearing that he would find a reinforcement there.—*Weekly News*.

THE SISTER OF ROBERT BURNS.—The *New York Herald* states that a pair of white worsted socks, knitted by the sister of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, will be shortly sent for exhibition to the Crystal Palace in that city. The venerable lady is eighty-two years old.

A "SPIRIT" IN A POLICE COURT.—Previous to a lecture delivered at New York the other day on "Spiritual Manifestations," the lecturer published a challenge, daring the spirits to manifest their presence among the audience in the usual manner of knockings, &c. They did not accept the challenge, however, although a table and chairs were provided for them, and every facility

afforded for the display of their powers. At the close of the lecture the challenge was repeated, and immediately a pane of glass was broken. This caused great fright, but the "spirit," having had since to appear in a police-court, the "manifestation" is thought to have been rather a worldly and material one.

A WINTER SCENE IN NEW YORK.—A fall of snow in New York three weeks since, set all the city on runners. In Broadway, the fun soon grew "fast and furious," and the great thoroughfare presented an exciting and varied scene not excelled by the merriest carnival display seen either in Rome, or upon the Rialto. The centre of the street was occupied by one unbroken line of stage sleighs. A person standing at one point, and glancing to the right or left, became almost bewildered with the variety of robes, winter dresses, blooming faces, cheers and merry greetings, which saluted his eyes and ears. The well-matched horses, decorated with strings of burnished bells and polished harness, looked very fine. In private sleighs they were driven singly, and in double and tandem style, whilst the majority of those of the stage lines were drawn by six horses. Noon, evening, and at midnight, the scene was still the same. The very side rails of the stages were filled with people, and every jolt, jam, and incident, produced a fresh burst of laughter and fun.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S BRIDE.—Mlle. Montijo, or the Countess of Téba, with her sister, were at school at the highly respectable establishment of the Misses Rogers, then of the Royal York-crescent, Clifton, for some time. The young ladies are described as being very handsome, engaging, amiable, and accomplished, especially the Countess of Téba, now the bride of Louis Napoleon. A merchant of this city corresponded, on matters of business, with the grandfather of the young ladies, Mr. Kirkpatrick, when he was consul at Malaga. Their father was a younger son, and when he married Miss Kirkpatrick he had not the remotest idea of ever inheriting his ancestral titles. Before the marriage could be legally solemnized the Count Téba, being a grandee of Spain, was obliged to obtain permission from his king, and a long heraldic pedigree was drawn up of Miss Kirkpatrick's descent, which ended by showing that her ancestors were ennobled by Alexander II. of Scotland. This was satisfactory, and the King of Spain permitted the marriage to take place.—*Bristol Mercury*.

## BIRTHS.

January 24, the wife of the Rev. W. S. HENDERSON, of Banbury, of a daughter.

January 29, in Brook-street, the Marchioness of BLANDFORD, of a daughter.

February 1, at May-place, Crayford, Kent, the wife of JAMES MACCORMACK, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

February 4, at 4, Grove-hill, Camberwell Grove, the wife of Mr. H. R. ELLINGTON, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

January 27, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Darlington, DAVID DALE, second son of the late DAVID DALE, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to ANN B. WHITWELL, of West-lodge, near Darlington.

January 27, at St. Paul's, Halifax, HENRY, second son of WILLIAM ECCLES, Esq., M.P., Spring Mount, Blackburn, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of GEORGE WHITELEY, Esq., May Field-house, Halifax.

February 3, at Byron-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of London, assisted by the Rev. T. Horsfield, of Bradford, the Rev. RICHARD HORSFIELD, minister of the above chapel, to MARY, only daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH RINDER, of Leeds. [This being the first marriage solemnized in Byron-street Chapel, a handsome Greek Testament was presented.]

February 3, at the Independent Chapel, Stow, by the Rev. J. Adams, Mr. JOHN BAXTER, to Miss ANN MUNDAY, both of Ham.

February 3, by special license, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., the Hon. THOMAS MONTAGUE CARBINGTON WILDE, younger son of the Right Hon. Lord TRURO, to EMILY, second daughter of CHARLES CHAPMAN, Esq., of Balham-hill, Surrey.

February 5, at the Independent Chapel, Rugeley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. Thomas Hall, Mr. ALEXANDER WOOD, Malster, to Miss ELIZABETH LOWE.

February 5, at St. James's Church, by the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon, the Marquess of HEADFORD, K.P., to FRANCES, widow of Sir WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, Bart., late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Shah Soojah.

Lately, at the Baptist Chapel, Matfield, Brenchley, Kent, by the Rev. J. Shindler, Mr. CALES SOUTHWICK, of Capel, to Miss E. HARRIS, late of Brenchley.

## DEATHS.

January 26, at Kiplin, Yorkshire, JOHN DELEVAL, Earl of Tynconel, G.C.H., in her 63rd year.

January 26, at the Palace, Norwich, aged 76, Mrs. HOWELL, mother of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

January 27, at Bromley, Kent, in the 67th year of her age, DIANA, widow of the late Major-General IRVINE, and daughter of the late Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart., of Lesmoir, Aberdeenshire.

January 28, at Gravesend, ROBERT HESLOP, Esq., of West-square, Southwark.

January 29, at Crimbleham, Norfolk, N. NBOUS, aged 73, formerly Common-councillor of Portoken-ward, London.

January 30, at Bicester, aged 71, Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, sen., deeply regretted by his numerous family and friends.

January 30, in Connaught-place West, the Lady MUNCASTER, in her 46th year.

January 30, at Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, JOHN LATHAM, Esq., D.C.L., in his 66th year.

February 2, at Croydon, after a protracted illness, Mr. JOSEPH ARIS, aged 54, for many years a deacon of the Congregational church in the above town.

February 2, at his house, 15, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, WILLIAM SIMSON, aged 92.

February 2, at Olney, Mrs. SOUL, wife of Mr. John Soul, baker, whose premises were destroyed during the recent incendiary fires. Her end was accelerated by the frightful catastrophe.

February 3, at Sherbourne, Dorset, BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

February 4, suddenly, MARY ANN, daughter of Rev. John BROWNE, of Wrentham, Suffolk; aged 7 months.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN is to be removed from Somerset House. The opportunity, we (*Daily News*) believe, will now be seized of effecting a public improvement which will greatly increase the usefulness of the school. Instead of having but one central school of art for the whole of the metropolis, arrangements in concert with local authorities will be made to carry out the wishes often expressed of establishing district schools in several parts of London. The improvement will not stop here, as facilities will thus be created of teaching elementary drawing in any parochial schools where such instruction may be desired. The few students in the higher stages of instruction at Somerset House will be removed to Marlborough House.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market, which has exhibited considerable fluctuations during the past week, improved on Saturday, and continued firm on Monday. This upward tendency has been maintained to-day. The improvement of the rates of Exchange with Russia, together with the anticipations of the early arrival of gold ships (one with £850,000), have contributed to the increased confidence. There are rumours of a Russian railway loan of six and a-half millions, which require confirmation. At the Treasury, last week, contracts were taken for £203,000 for the West India islands, the interest of 4 per cent. being guaranteed by the Home Government, and the prices were £103 to £109 17s. 6d. The value of money continues easy on the Stock Exchange, and out of doors, at the rate of about 2½ per cent. on good bills, without any particular demand. Exchequer bills have been tolerably well supported, and Bank Stock has been higher. The following are the fluctuations in Stocks during the week:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Cons. for Auct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
3 per Cent. Red.	100	99½	100	100½	100½	100½
New 2½ per Ct.						
Annuities ..	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
India Stock ..	269 7½	—	—	272½	269	—
Bank Stock ..	228½	228½	227½	228½	228½	228
Exchq. Bills ..	55 pm.	55 pm.	5 pm.	57 pm.	54 pm.	54 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	6 3pm.	—	—	—	60 pm.
Long Annuity ..	—	6½	6½	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16

The Bank of England weekly return of liabilities and assets is to the 29th ult. The changes as compared with the previous statement, are of importance, and exhibit considerable activity in the general movement, as well as a considerable deficiency in the stock of bullion. It is understood that the next return of the Bank of England will show a decrease of bullion at least as large as that exhibited in the last balance-sheet of the institution, but this result had been expected.

The exports of the precious metals during the past week have considerably exceeded the imports. The shipments comprise £299,600, from Southampton, by the "Ripon" for Alexandria and the Eastern markets; £23,257 by the "Parana" for the West Indies; and £15,000 in coin by the "Minerva" for Port Phillip. The total shipments from the kingdom are fully £700,000. The total value of the imports is about £216,000.

Foreign Shares have in general been heavy. A decline of 1 has taken place in Chilean and Sardinian, ½ in Dutch Two-and-a-half and Four per Cents., and ½ in Spanish Three per Cents. and Deferred, and Turkish Scrip. Buenos Ayres is 1 better. A notable protest on account of the Portuguese Bondholders was made by Mr. Thornton on Tuesday against the confiscation of 25 per cent. of the dividend due on the 1st of January, and the non-payment of the four preceding ones. The increasingly bad accounts from Mexico have caused a further fall in that description of bonds.

During the week the Railway Share market has been very depressed, arising from fears of a diminished rate of dividend in the London and North-Western, Great Western, and other leading shares, combined with the dulness in the English and Foreign Funds. Prices have, however, at length improved. Increased operations having taken place in Australian Agricultural and South Australian Land shares, quotations showed an advance. Australian Agricultural left off 237 to 242; Peel River Land and Mineral, 9 to ½ pm.; South Australian Land 50 to 52; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 17; North British Australian, 1½ to ½ pm.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½ to ½ pm.

The accounts of the state of trade during the past week in the manufacturing towns show uniform steadiness and activity. At Manchester there has been a good business, although there was less animation in the market at the end of the week than at the commencement, owing to distrust of the prices of cotton at Liverpool. The Birmingham report shows continued firmness in all departments. A feeling of caution, however, is becoming more manifest in the iron trade, owing to the conviction that at present rates the Americans will find it profitable to work their own furnaces. In copper manufactures there has been increased briskness, notwithstanding the sustained advance in the price of that metal. For agricultural implements the demand is also becoming larger, owing to the necessity of economizing labour consequent upon the scarcity of hands. At Nottingham the progress of the lace trade has been satisfactory, and improvements in design constantly take place. For hosiery the home demand has been very active, but producers complain of their profits not keeping pace with the increase of wages. In the woollen districts the supply of goods is scarcely sufficient for the wants of the trade, and at a very slight concession in price, it is said, the whole of the existing stocks could at once be sold off. In the Irish linen-market there has been a better demand for yarns than at any period since the 1st of January, but in cloths, owing to some considerable sales, a slight decline has been submitted to.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Royal British Bank, held on Friday, a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, after making an addition of an equal amount to the re-



served fund (which has now reached £7,500) and appropriating £988 in further liquidation of preliminary expenses. The report showed a steady increase in the business of the establishment, the accounts open having been 2,989 at the end of the first year, 3,994 at the end of the second, and 4,411 on the 31st December last. This is but a specimen of the excellent statements made by joint stock banks to their proprietors, notwithstanding the low rate of discount. The London and Westminster, the London Joint Stock, the Union of London, the Commercial of London, the London and County Banks, have issued very favourable reports. It appears that dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum are the rule, and that during the second half of 1852 bonuses of 1 and 2 per cent. were realized, making a total of 8 to 10 per cent. per annum.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	99½	Brazil .....	109½
Do. Account .....	99½	Equador .....	5½
Three per Cent. Reduced .....	100½	Dutch 4 per Cent. ..	99
3½ New .....	103½	French 3 per Cent. ..	—
Long Annuities .....	67-16	Granada .....	11½
Bank Stock .....	228	Mexico new 3 per Cent. ..	99½
India Stock .....	—	Sardinian 5 per Cent. ..	104
Exchequer Bills .....	54 pm.	Russian 4½ .....	—
India Bonds .....	60 pm.	Span. 5 per Cent. ..	104
South Sea Stock .....	99½	Do., 3 per Cent. ..	33
		Do., Passive .....	3½

### The Gazette.

Friday, February 4, 1853.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1853.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£32,499,810	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities .....	2,964,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	18,475,756
		Silver Bullion .....	19,154
	£32,499,810		£32,494,810

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000	Government Securities — (including Dead Weight Annuity) .....	£13,800,713
Reserve .....	3,318,441	Other Securities .....	13,684,163
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts) ..	5,235,993	Notes .....	9,511,360
Other Deposits .....	13,066,193	Gold and Silver Coin ..	548,095
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,440,536		
	£37,514,163		£37,514,163

Dated the 3rd day of February, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

St. Michael's, St. John the Evangelist, Breconshire.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

BAKER, JAMES, Red Lion-square, and North Hyde, Middlesex, brickmaker, February 3.

#### BANKRUPT.

BAKER, JOSEPH, Old Bankford, coal merchant, February 12, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Suffolk-lane, City.

DAVIES, THOMAS, Aberavon, Glamorganshire, grocer, February 17, March 17: solicitor, Mr. Feldeaux, Bristol.

DAVISON, WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gunmaker, February 16, March 16: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Ingledew and Daggett, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ENNER, GEORGE, and PHARCE, GEORGE, Bethnal Green-road, grocers, February 16, March 16: solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street, City.

MARSH, GEORGE, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, draper, February 15, March 15: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry, City.

OWEN, ROBERT, Manchester, tailor, February 14, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Clarke, Leeds.

PHARCE, NATHANIEL, Silver-street, City, stationer, February 9, March 15: solicitor, Mr. Peddell, Chesapeake, City.

SEKIDON, WILLIAM, Jun., Fowey, Cornwall, blacksmith, February 10, March 8: solicitors, Mr. Bishop, Fowey; and Messrs. Bishop and Pitt, Exeter.

STONE, HENRY, Edgeware-road, harness maker, February 11, March 19: solicitor, Mr. Hopgood, King William-street, Strand, London.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

RIOO, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, tavern keeper, February 8 and March 1.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Alfred Moore, South Wharf, South Wharf-road, Paddington, stone merchant, second div. of 2½d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, February 10, and three subsequent Thursdays—John Birnie Philip, East-street, Manchester-square, builder, first div. of 8s. 8d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, February 10, and three subsequent Thursdays—Edward Agar Wynne and John Lumsden, East-street, Manchester-square, builders, first div. of 9s. 1d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, February 10, and three subsequent Thursdays—William Tennant, Chertsey, Surrey, draper, second div. of 9½d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, February 10, and three subsequent Thursdays—Robert Peel, Blackburn, Lancashire, ironmonger, first div. of 8½d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—Thomas Luke, New Accrington, Lancashire, grocer, first div. of 2s.; at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, any Tuesday—Thomas Marsden and John Clayton, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, any Tuesday—William and William Clayton, and William Wilson, Preston, Lancashire, bankers, fifth div. of 10½d.; at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, any Tuesday—Samuel and Walter Eustace Gundry, Bridport, Dorsetshire, bankers, third div. of 1s.; at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter, any Tuesday or Friday after Feb. 12—William Jones Williams, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, hosier, first div. of 1s. 4d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—Joseph Price and John Lavender, Birmingham, paper dealers, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—John Roberts, Rhyll, Flintshire, innkeeper, first div. of 2s.; at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool, any Monday.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

#### BANKRUPT.

MILLER, BUTLER THOMAS, and MILLER, WILLIAM, Henstridge-villas, St. John's Wood, builders, February 16 and April 1: solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

EDWARDS, SAMUEL, Deptford, linendraper, February 22 and March 15: solicitors, Messrs. Depree and Austen, Lawrence-lane, Chesham.

BESTON, NUMA, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailor, Feb-

ruary 17 and March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry Chambers.

SEMPER, GEORGE, Bristol, glass dealer, February 21 and March 21: solicitors, Mr. James, Birmingham, and Mr. Brittain, Bristol.

RUNDUCK, EDWARD HARRIS, and EBBSON, HENRY, Bradford, Yorkshire, marble masons, February 25 and March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford, and Messrs. Carles and Cudworth, Leeds.

RUNDUCK, EDWARD HARRIS, Bradford, marble mason, February 26 and March 19: solicitor, Mr. Badger, Rotherham.

FRASER, ANDREW, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant, February 18 and March 16: solicitors, Messrs. Pringle and Co., King's-row, Bedford-row, London, and Mr. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ROBERTSON, JAMES, Glasgow, cotton spinner, February 14 and March 7.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN, Jedburgh, merchant, February 12 and March 14.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Shute Harrington Moody, Fenchurch-street, City, and George Town, Demerara, British Guiana, civil engineer, first div. of 1s. 2d., February 10, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—George Dickens, Drummond-street, Euston-square, clerk in the General Post-office, third div. of 4s., February 10, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—William Oldroyd, York-terrace, Albany-road, Camberwell, clerk in her Majesty's Customs, second div. of 1s., February 10, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Samuel Boyle, Fenton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of China, first div. of 5s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Richard Emlison, Grantham, Lincolnshire, scrivener, second div. of 1½d., on Friday and Saturday next, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—Samuel Grocock, Leicester, hosier, first div. of 1s. 10d., on Friday and Saturday next, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—Henry Gladwin, Nottingham, draper, first dividend of 3s. 1d., on Friday and Saturday next, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—Frederick Holroyd, Leeds, Yorkshire, twine spinner, first div. of 1s. 6d., February 14, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Joshua Metcalfe, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn merchant, second and final div. of 1s. 7½d., February 14, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Joseph Winterbottom, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, spinner, first div. of 3s. 4d., February 14, and any subsequent Monday and Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Joseph Armitage, Marsden, Yorkshire, wollen cloth manufacturers, first div. of 1½d., February 14, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Mary Hartley and Henry Hartley, Halifax, Yorkshire, stationers, first div. of 2s. 9d., February 14, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.

### Markets.

#### MARK-LANE, MONDAY, February 7th.

The quantity of English Wheat offering this morning was moderate, but the sale was slow at last Monday's prices; in foreign there was rather more doing, with a firmer feeling in the trade. Flour met with a better inquiry, though we cannot quote any change in prices. Barley full sale, but not lower. Beans and Peas fully as dear. With Oats we were well supplied; good Corn, however, was not cheaper than on Monday last, though the trade was not very active. In Cloverseed little doing, as the season has not commenced yet, and there is little disposition to speculate at present rates. Linseed Cakes firm. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
Wheat—	s.	s.	Wheat—	s.	s.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	36	.. 42	Dantzic	52	.. 54
Ditto White	38	.. 52	Do. high mixed	48	.. 50
Linc., Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red	43	.. 46	Pomeranian, Red	46	.. 48
Northumber. and Scotch, White	43	.. 46	Uckermarck	44	.. 46
Rye	30	.. 32	Rostock and Mecklenburgh	46	.. 48
Barley	25	.. 31	Danish red	40	.. 42
Do. grinding and distilling	25	.. 31	Ditto, White	46	.. 48
Do. extra malting	35	.. 37	Holstein	44	.. 46
Scotch	26	.. 33	East Friesland	40	.. 42
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Belgian and French red	44	.. 46
Pale	52	.. 56	Ditto, White	48	.. 50
Peas, Grey	30	.. 32	Italian	44	.. 46
Maple	34	.. 36	Ditto, White	48	.. 50
White	34	.. 36	Archangel and Riga	40	.. 42
Boilers (new)	38	.. 40	Polish Odessa	42	.. 44
Beans, Large	30	.. 32	Mariopol & Berdianski	44	.. 46
Tick	30	.. 34	Taganrog (hard)	41	.. 43
Harrow (new)	32	.. 35	Egyptian	34	.. 36
Do. (old)	35	.. 37	American U.S. red	44	.. 46
Pigeon (old)	36	.. 38	Ditto, White	46	.. 48
Oats—			Canadian red	44	.. 46
Linc. and York, feed	16	.. 19	Ditto, White	46	.. 48
Do. Poland & Pot.	29	.. 31	Rye (nominal)	28	.. 30
Berwick & Scotch	30	.. 33	Barley—		
Scotch feed	18	.. 21	Danish	35	.. 37
Irish feed and black	17	.. 18	Seal	29	.. 31
Ditto, Potato	30	.. 22	East Friesland	31	.. 33
Linseed	50	.. 54	Egyptian	30	.. 32
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£23 to £26 per last		Danube	21	.. 23
Caraway Seed, Essex, new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.			Peas, White	33	.. 35
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Boilers	36	.. 38
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton			Beans, Horse (new)	31	.. 33
Flour per Sack, of 240 lbs.			Pigeon	34	.. 36
Ship	34	.. 35	Egyptian	32	.. 34
Town	42	.. 44	Oats—		
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush			Swedish	17	.. 18
			Flour—		
			U.S., per 196 lbs.	24	.. 27
			French, per 200 lbs.	38	.. 41

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, February 7.

To day's market was very moderately supplied with foreign stock, both as to number and quality. The whole changed hands at full prices. Although the arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our grazing districts exhibited a falling off compared with Monday last, the show of that description of stock was good, whilst its general quality was tolerably prime. The attendance of both town and country buyers being extensive, the Beef trade ruled steady, at fully last week's prices. The primest Scotch sold readily at 4s. per cwt. An unusually small supply of Sheep was brought forward. As might, therefore, be expected, the Mutton trade was somewhat active, at a further advance in the currencies of 2d. per cwt. The best old Downs sold freely at 5s. 2d. per cwt. There were several pens of shorn Sheep in the market, and which realised 1s. per cwt. beneath those in the wool. Calves—the supply of which was limited—sold steadily at Friday's decline in the quotations. The top figure was 4s. 8d. per cwt. The sale for Pigs ruled steady, at late rates.

#### HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	680 .....	3,900 .....	400 .....
Monday ..	4,207 .....	15,780 .....	214 .....

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal.)

Beef .....	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal .....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton ..	3s. 10d. to 5s. 3d.	Pork .....	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

NEWCASTLE AND LADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, February 7.—The supplies of each kind of Meat on sale in these markets to-day were tolerably good. On the whole, the general demand ruled steady, as follows:—

Per cwt. by the carcass.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior Beef .....	4 to 2	2 to 3
Middling do .....	3 to 10	3 to 4
Prime large do .....	3 to 2	4 to 6
Prime small do .....	3 to 4	6 to 8
Large Pork .....	2 to 8	3 to 0
Inferior Mutton ..	3 to 2	2 to 3
Middling do .....	3 to 3	4 to 0
Prime do .....	4 to 2	6 to 4
Veal .....	3 to 0	6 to 4
Small Pork .....	3 to 2	4 to 0

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, February 7.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,737 firkins Butter, and 2,777 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports, 4,593 casks Butter, and 9 bales Bacon. The Irish Butter market ruled dull during the week, and but a limited business was transacted, at a decline on middling and inferior descriptions of about 4s. per cwt., and on the finer sorts, 2s. Foreign sold better, at an advance of 2s. to 4s. In the Bacon market, in the early part of the week, there was but little business transacted, but towards the close there was an improved demand, and sales were effected at 1s. advance. We quote from 56s. to 60s., according to quality, &c. Free on board, a few sales were effected at 58s. to 60s. for shipment. The quantity offering was limited. Another report says, in the early part of last week the dealings in Irish Butter were few and unimportant. The demand improved towards the close, and sales to a respectable amount were then made at a reduction in some description of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Dutch of best quality was more in request, at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. In Bacon, taking into consideration the season and the weather, a very fair business was done, at steady prices. For Hams and Lard no change worth notice in demand or value.

#### ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, MONDAY, February 7.

Our Butter market has lost its buoyancy, and prices are giving way. New milk Dorset Butter is now showing here in small quantities, and fine quality in this article brings 1s. per lb.

Dorset, fine new milk .....	11½s.	per cwt.
Ditto, middling and old .....	80s. to 90s.	per cwt.
Fresh .....	10s. to 11s.	per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 7d. to 9d.; and Household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

#### COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, February 8.

The market is well supplied with vegetables; but table pears and hothouse grapes continue scarce. The former are almost entirely confined to Beurre Rance of but second-rate quality. The supply of pine-apples is pretty well kept up. A few forced strawberries have made their appearance. Apples are getting scarce. Cob and other nuts are realizing fair prices. Both sea-kale and rhubarb are now tolerably abundant; and asparagus is becoming more plentiful and good. Potatoes have not altered in value since our last report. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of heaths, primulas, early tulips, roses, mignonette, and camellias.

#### HAY, FRIDAY, February 4.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay .....	55s. to 58s.	56s. to 58s.	55s. to 58s.
Clover .....	75s. 100s.	75s. 95s.	77s. 100s.
Straw .....	34s. 32s.	25s. 33s.	24s. 32s.

#### HOPS, BOSTON, Monday, February 7.

There is a fair inquiry for the better descriptions of Hops, both new and old, and the recent advance in price is firmly sustained. A large exportation of beer to the colonies is taking place, while the home consumption continues to increase.

Mid and East Kents .....	96s. to 100s.
Weald of Kents .....	90s. to 112s.
Sussex Pockets .....	92s. to 110s.

#### COAL MARKET, MONDAY, February 7.

A heavy market, at the rates of Friday's sales. Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Haswell, 18s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, 18s.; Braddell's, 17s. 9d.; Kelloe, 17s. 9d.; Eden, 17s. 9d.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d.; Wylam, 16s. Fresh arrivals, 156; left to-day, 34.—Total, 190.

#### METALS.

Scotch pig iron has been rather easier this week; a good quantity has changed hands during the week at 61s. 6d. to 60s. per ton immediate cash. Spelter has been in great request. A large amount of business has been done this week at advanced prices, as high as £21 10s. on the spot reported to have been paid. Copper, owing to its scarcity, has advanced 3d. per lb. for manufactured, and £18 10s. for the price of tile and tough cake £126 per ton. Lead is steady, and in good request. British tin has an upward tendency. Tin plates having dropped about 1s. per box, have been in more demand.

#### OILS.

Linseed, 31s. 0d. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. do. foreign, 38s. to 40s.; brown, 36s.; Gallipoli, per ton, £70; Spanish, £23; Sperm, £25 to £27; do. bagged, £26; South Sea £27 to £28; Seal, pale, £25 to £25 10s.; do. coloured, £29 to £33; Cod, £33 10s. to £34; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

#### TALLOW, MONDAY, February 7.

##### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	
35503	42864	45827	54936	41856	
41s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	41s. 9d.	
to	to	to	to	to	
—s. 0d.	37s. 9d.	38s. 3d.	38s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	
Delivery last week	2067	1978	2433	2355	2129
Do. from 1st June	74364	69353	70457	77905	72911
Arrived last week	1097	1479	130	521	324
Do. from 1st June	102333	86746	90466	96307	74142
Price of Town ..	43s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	46s. 6d.

#### FLAX, LONDON, February 4.

Flax, Riga, PTR and CM, £37 to £45; Archangel, £50 to £60; Egyptian, £38 to £45; Friesland, £30 to £50 per ton free of duty.

#### WOOL.

LONDON, February 5.—The English wool market is rather quiet this week, as it regards Southdown fleeces, and rather more neglected; in Scotch and lambing wool there is more doing at full prices. The steady advance on Southdown fleeces, however, has been well kept up, progressing monthly from June 24th, when the price was 13d.; July 24th, do., 14d.; August 24th, do., 15d.; which kept its stand until January, 1853, when an eminent house in Liverpool came into the market, and bought largely at about 16d., and which price has been kept up; and mixed lots have been sold, with a prominent part of tops in them at 18d., which advance is supposed to be caused by a speculation for America. This week's quotation is about as follows:—Lambing fleeces, 19½d. to 16d.; half-bred fleeces, mixed wethers and hoggets, 16d. to 17d.; Southdown ewes, 15d. to 16d.; Down tags, 18d. to 18½d. per lb.; with a short stock on hand.

FOREIGN.—CITY, Monday, February 7.—The market is very firm, in anticipation of the public sales on the 10th; but in Colonial sorts there is, on that account, not much doing. The imports into London last week were 418 bales, viz., 208 from Germany, 180 from Belgium, and 33 from Holland.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—SCOTCH.—There is still a fair inquiry for laid Highland Wool, but the lightness of the stocks prevents anything like large operations. White Highland is still scarce, and much wanted. Crossed and Cheviot Wool of all kinds are scarce, and anything offering commands very full rates.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	12 0	13 0
White Highland do. ....	15 0	16 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed .....	14 0	15 0
Do., washed .....	15 0	16 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed .....	16 0	17 0
Do., washed .....	20 0	21 0
White Cheviot do. ....	26 0	31 0

LEADS, February 4.—We have had only a quiet market again for foreign wools this week, the near approach of the London sales, and the uncertainty as to future prices, having influenced, to some extent, the operations of buyers.



## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, and comprise about 4,000 American (1,000 on speculation, and 300 for export); 110 Fernam and Maranham, at 64d.; 300 Egyptian, 64d. to 9d.; 300 Surat, 64d. to 43d.; 40 Sea Islands, 30d. to 31d. Imports since Thursday, 50,000 bales. The market closes tamely, with much offering; but while the tightness of Saturday is gone, no change on the quotations of that day is reported.

MANCHESTER, February 8.—There is considerably less business in our market to-day than on Tuesday last. Full prices are asked for both yarns and cloths, but without any inclination to business on the part of buyers, and the tone of the market is decidedly tamer. One cause of this is the impression, which every day gains strength, that the Bank of England will find it necessary to further advance the minimum rate of discounts; and another is the rumour, by the "Arabia's" advices from the United States, that prices of cotton will be carried higher through speculative purchases, or any material falling off in receipts. The receipts to the 27th ult. were 1,719,345 bales, still keeping in advance of those to the same time last year by more than 400,000. The last week's receipts had been 126,000 bales. The business to-day has run upon much the same descriptions of yarns and cloths as it did last week, but the amount of sales has been comparatively limited.

## COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a good demand, and the full prices of last week have been freely paid. 780 hhds. of West India have been sold, about 200 of which were Barbadoes, in public sale, at prices a shade in favour of the sellers, 37s. to 39s. 6d.; 2,500 bags Mauritius in public sale sold 33s. to 39s.; 1,500 bags Bengal Benares, 36s. to 38s. 6d.; Khar, 27s. 6d.; and 4,500 bags Madras, 27s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. A full amount of business has been done by private contract in Foreign at last week's prices. The refined market is firm, and a fair amount of business done; grocery lumps, fair to fine, 45s. to 47s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The public sales, consisting of Mocha, Costa Rica, Ceylon and Foreign, were nearly all bought in for want of buyers at full prices. Native Ceylon quoted 47s., partly nominal.

TEA.—There continues to be a steady limited demand, and prices are unaltered. Common Congou, 104d.

RICE.—13,000 bags of Coringa were offered in public sale, and about 5,000 sold at 10s. to 10s. 6d., which was about 3d. under the previous public sale.

PEPPER.—1,000 bags of Singapore were offered, and partly sold at 34d. per lb.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale of 300 bags went off at full prices to 1d. advance.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales commenced to-day, comprising 14,400 chests. 1,000 chests passed auction, of which 730 were sold at from 3d. to 6d. advance on last October sale, middling and fine qualities being more in demand.

COTTON.—We are without transactions to report to-day.

TALLOW continues dull of sale at 43s. 9d.

In other articles no material alteration.

## Advertisements.

## THE MILTON DINNER.

THIS DINNER to "Members of Parliament recognising the Principles of Evangelical Nonconformity," is fixed to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of February, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street. Dinner on the Table at Half-past Five o'clock precisely.

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In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the insensible perspiration, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and poisonous humours of the blood are eliminated from the body.

In the winter, it gives tone and vitality to the whole system, restoring warmth to cold feet and cold hands; causing the blood to flow with equal vigour to the extremities, and acts most blandly on the nervous system, to allay irritation, cramps, spasms, &c.

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## HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

(For the other Letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his Pamphlet. See below.)

## LETTER I.

## PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

Galvanism has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent, but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanized without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of Paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanized by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus—and, as may be reasonably expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country having heard of my success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralyzed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient—viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been—for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients, to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of Two Postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids, informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.



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